Sunday Edition

The Bombay Chronicle

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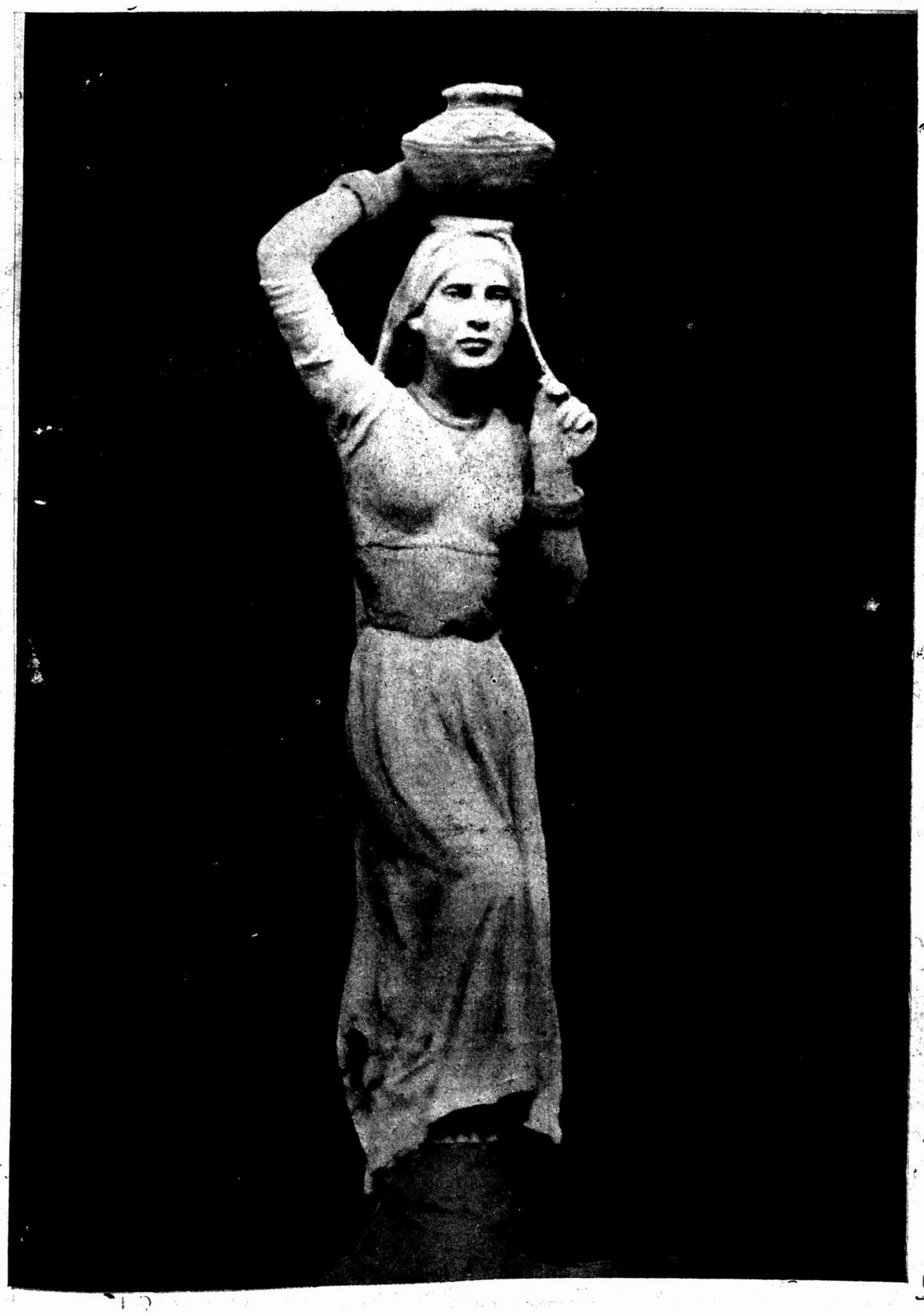


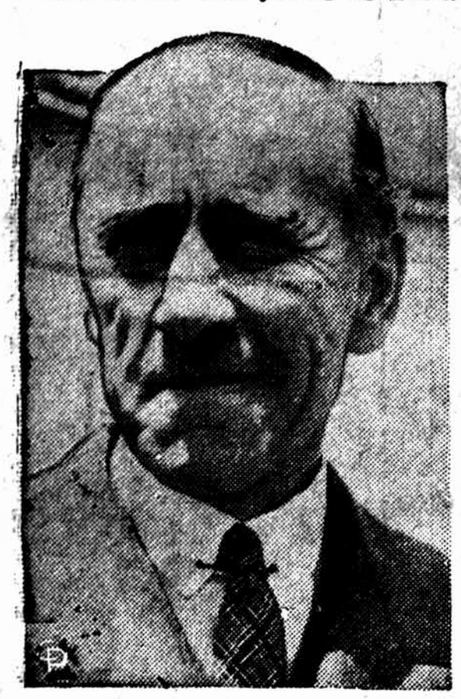
The Village Maid

By
Miss MADRI P. DESAI..

THE PRINCE---BUSINESS MAN

It is a rare sight to see the Prince of Wales doing desk work. He was photographed in the offices of King George's jubilee trust in St. James' Palace, where he worked hard for the fund which is for the youth of Britain received from donators.

Professor Frederick Schweigart, noted American sculptor, has found what he claims to be America's most beautiful throat and neck, set on the shoulders of Miss Cynthia Ricketts, who is shown here.



Formerly one of world's greatest tennis players. Norman Brookes (above), has gone to England this year as manager of the Australian Davis cup team.

M. Potemkin, Soviet Ambassador is signing the Mutual Assistance Pact, as the French Minister, Pierre Laval (right) awaits his turn to sign.

Rao Bahadur Thakur Chainsingh of Pookaran, M.A., LL.B. Senior and Education Minister of Jodhpur, who has been elected to represent India at World's Conference of Federation of Educational Associations at Oxford (England) in August next.

A scene of the Irish hospitals sweepstakes drawing in the Plaza building at Dublin. The building was destroyed by fire, together with the huge lottery drum shown in this picture. Only the four walls of the building were left standing, but the counterfoils of the sweep tickets were safe elsewhere.

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JUNE 9, 1935 PRICE TWO ANNAS

MUSSOLINI HITS AT BRITAIN

HOW EMPIRE BUILDERS TREAT WORLD OPINION

"We Are Judges Of Our Interest And Responsible For Our Future"

(SPECIAL CABLE)

ROME, June 8.

An obvious hit against Britain though not by name was made by Signor Mussolini when addressing 15,000 troops of the Sabaudi Division at Caligri on the eve of their departure for Italian East Africa

IMITATION

He said:

"We will imitate to the letter those who wish to give us a lesson. They have shown, that when it is a question of creating an Empire or defending it, they take no notice of world opinion. We pay no attention to what may be said across the frontier because we alone are judges of our interest and responsible for our future."

SEQUEL TO PRESS CAMPAIGN

Treble Guard At British Embassy In Rome

(Special Cable)

ROME, June 8.

Owing to anti-British feeling aroused by violent press campaign against Britain in connection with the Italo-Abyssinian dispute the Carabinieri Guards at the British Embassy have been trebled. Moreover a large number of plain-clothes detectives have been posted in its vicinity. The Abyssinian legation continues to be heavily guarded.

M. P. REFUSES TO RESIGN

Vote Of No-Confidence Passed

LONDON, June 8.

The Council of the Berwick Division Conservative Association has passed a vote of no-confidence on the Commoner Colonel Todd, for refusing the Government whip who had requested him to resign.—Reuter's Special.

Move For Further Silver Price Advance

TREASURY RESUMES SILVER BUYING ABROAD?

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE")

NEW YORK, June, 8.

The Senate Silver 'Bloc' meets on Monday to discuss the steps for further price advance. It is belived it is an endeavour to impress Government for the resumption of silver rise, with a view to counteract deflationary effects of N. R. A. invalidation.

SILVER BUYING RESUMED?

It is also rumoured that the Treasury has resumed silver buying abroad.

Refrain From Forward Dealings In Gold

Bank Of England's Circular To Check Speculation

LONDON, June 8.

It is learnt the Bank of England has circularised all London banks and Bullion Brokers, requesting them to refrain from forward dealings in gold, on account of speculation; but it is permissible to deal in gold for forward delivery for genuine trade purposes.

The object is to discourage speculation against gold currencies. The existence of a forward market for gold has encouraged speculative selling in gold currencies, it therefore being partly responsible for bear attacks.—Reuter's Special.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Marquis Of Zetland Urges Need Of Continuing Policy

LONDON, June 8.

The Marquis of Zetland, on taking office, in a statement to the press referred to the need of continuing the policy in the relations between Britain and India and said the continunity would be easy and natural, for his views and those of Sir S. Hoare on the Indian constitution has been formed in almost complete sympathy with one another.—Reuter.

A Lucknow message says, mystery surrounds the death of a man whose body was found floating on Sarda Canal, near Antgarhi village, Lucknow district. The dead body is painted black and the hands and feet are tied to the neck. The deceased is identified as a Muslim.

LINLITHGOW FOR INDIAN VICEROYALTY

Omission From British Cabinet Makes His Chances Brighter

(From Our Special Correspondent).

SIMLA, June 8.

The Marquess of Zetland's appointment to the India Office has had mixed reception here. Of course it has come as a complete surprise. One official told me that the Marquess of Zetland is a Conservative and will be less imaginative than his predecessor. Another, on the other hand, thought that the Marquess of Zetland, in questions of high policy will be definitely more liberal than Sir S. Hoare who was too wooden but that, in the administrative sphere, Marquess of Zetland will be led by India Office advisers, whereas Sir Samuel Hoare stood on his own merit.

The chief reason for his appointment to the India Office as given here is that the passage of the India Bill through the House of Lords requires a strong advocate on behalf of the Government especially as Lord Salisbury is likely to create trouble and the Marquess of Zetland being popular with the Die-Hard Conservative may stem the tide of the Opposition. The writer had occasion to meet the Marquess of Zetland during the Round Table Conference and found his attitude very sympathetic and especially against the policy inaugurated by Lord Birkenhead of rallying the communalists.

As regards the other Cabinet changes Government of India officials welcome the appointment of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald to the Colonial Office for the reason that he has a wider human outlook and is likely to give better hearing to the Indian case as against Sir P. Cunliffe-Lister who refused to give quarter to Indians or pay any regard to the representations from the Government of India.

One critic suggests that the appointment of Lord Halifax as War Minister is a good joke at the expense of Pacifists who hold him in such respect and would now feel very embarrassed in attacking the estimates for armaments which their hero will put forward. The omission of Lord Linlithgow from the list is considered suggestive of his chances for the Viceroyalty of India.

INDIAN DELEGATES NON-CO-OPERATE

Sequel To I. L. C. Committee's Rejection Of Amendments

GENEVA, June 8.

Messrs Laljee and Mudaliyar Indian Employers' and Workers' delegates to the International Labour Conference respectively have decided not to participate in further discussion of recruitment of labour, following the refusal of the Committee on this subject to accept three amendments which they declared essential from the view point of India.

These amendments provided for the right of recruited labour to own property, to judicial equality and to franchise.

Sir Joseph Bhore supported the first two amendments.—Reuter.

ALL BOMBAY is found at GLOBE!

Running with large audience from Friday—

SOUL-STIRRING drama that has situations which will thrill you to your very bones - - - - - -

THE Black-Rider

—the Mystery-man who sets the whole Kingdom to fire.

Time:—5-15, 8, 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. and Holidays at 2-45.

Featuring:—
Miss TARADEVI
in an amazing role of a gallant lady
with
YESHWANT DAVE,
Miss ERMELINE
S. NAZIR, etc.
AT
GLOBE TALKIES
SANDHURST ROAD

A Picture that has Taken BOMBAY by SURPRISE!

Radha Film Co.
CALCUTTA'S
POURANIC EPIC

DAKSHA YAGNA
Alias— SATI-PARVATI

MONUMENTAL SETTINGS!

MOVING
immotional
MUSIC

Time—5-15, 8, 10-30
Sat. Sun. & Holidays at 3

Starring:—
NIMBALKAR, Radhabai, Shyam Narayan Kaul, Radharani etc.

Running amidst large crowds of audiences.

Record-Breaking Picture as far as
ART
MUSIC
and
TECHNIQUE
are
CONCERNED
AT
MAJESTIC
CINEMA
GIRGAON. Tram Junction.

THE SAW WILL SING FOR YOU

AT

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

CHANGE OF PROGRAMME

The Saw that usually cuts wood for you will turn musical and will sing for you in heart-touching tunes - - - -

SUCH IS THE WONDER-POWER OF THE MASTER INSTRUMENTALIST

Master Manahar Barve

who will play on Musical Saw and other various 50 musical instruments and will sing in 12 languages! !

DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY TO SEE AND HEAR

The World-Famous Musical Prodigy

TO-DAY (SUNDAY, the 9th June) at 4-30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, the 12th June at 9-30 p.m
FRIDAY, the 14th June at 4-30 p.m.

Book your seats in advance at the ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

WORKERS ADVISED TO BE ON GUARD

Should Keep Leadership With Themselves And Exclude Outsiders

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union, a public meeting of the Mill workers was held last night at Naigaum, Dadar, Mr. Kasle presiding.

Mr. Alwe explained in detail the reasons of the failure of the last general strike and advised the workers to be on their guard from the tactics of the undesirable. He opined that the workers' leadership must remain with the workmen themselves and no outsider should be allowed to interfere.

Speaking on the unity resolution passed by the All-India Trade Union Congress at its recent Session in Calcutta, Mr. Sarang said that a joint meeting of the workers is to be held shortly in Bombay where new elections will take place and the workers should see that they elect their true representatives.

Messrs Khandalker, Gharat, Shinde and Amunekar also spoke on the occasion and the meeting terminated late at night

WOMAN SUSPECT IN BURGLARY CASE

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Suspected of house-breaking and theft of ornaments, valued at Rs. 435, belonging to Sadhoo Sakharam, residing at the Aga Khan Building, Haines Road, on Friday night, a Muslim woman named Aminabai Peermahomed was arrested by the Agripada Police.

Aminabai was remanded for three days at the Mazagaon Court to-day, pending further investigations.

MONSOON CURRENT GROWS WEAK

Gujarat Will Get Thunder-Showers

POONA, June 8.

Both the Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea branches of the monsoon are weak. There has been nearly general thunderstorm and rain in Assam and Bombay Deccan and local rain in Upper Burma, with a few falls in Lower Burma, Bengal, East Central Provinces, Gujarat, Hyderabad, Mysore and Madras Deccan. Temperatures continue to be markedly above the normal in United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa, West Bengal, Central Provinces and Eastern half of the Peninsula.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL

Gwa three inches; Lashio three-quarters; Bhamo and Myitkyina a half; Amherst and Bassein a quarter; Cherrapunji nine; Dibrugarh three; Tezpur one and a half; Sibsagar one; Chittagong and Narayanganj a quarter; Jagdalpur a quarter; Rajkot two; Surat and Tankhala a half; Chitaldroog three; Poona two; Malegaon, Aurangabad and Khandala one and a half; Bellary one; Ahmednagar three quarters and Sholapur a half.

FORECAST.

Local rain will continue in Burma and Assam and local thundershowers will occur in Western half of the Peninsula and Gujarat.—A. P.

Verdict Of Murder

A verdict of murder against Puttan Hassan, aided and abetted by Munne Khan Ali Shah, Mahomed Esmail and Sher Bahadur Khan, was returned by the jury.

They recommended their prosecution under Sections 302 and 147 I. P. C.

Practical Courses Needed In University

Professor Davar Newly Elected Fellow, Urges External Study For Diploma Courses

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar who has been just elected as a Fellow of the Bombay University as the representative on the Senate by the Indian Merchants Chamber told a "Chronicle" representative what improvements he proposed to make in the University.

He stated that his main object in entering the Senate was to help the improvement of the Syllabus and Regulation applying to the Degree course in Commerce.

What was wanted to be kept in the forefront was the most important fact that the Business world wanted men trained in the Practice of business in various departments and not more cultural theoretical book work in subjects which were either of secondary important or of no importance at all in business.

The Best Men

Asked as to the position of Diploma courses, the Professor said that, not only the practical Diploma Courses, such as those for Chartered and Registered Accountants, Salesmanagers, Chartered Insurance Experts, Company Secretaries, Bank officers, etc., concentrated on subjects of practical value but provided for compulsory practical work side by side as apprentices, etc., in most cases. Thus the Professional exprts turned out through Professional Diploma examinations were the best men for the vocation concerned.

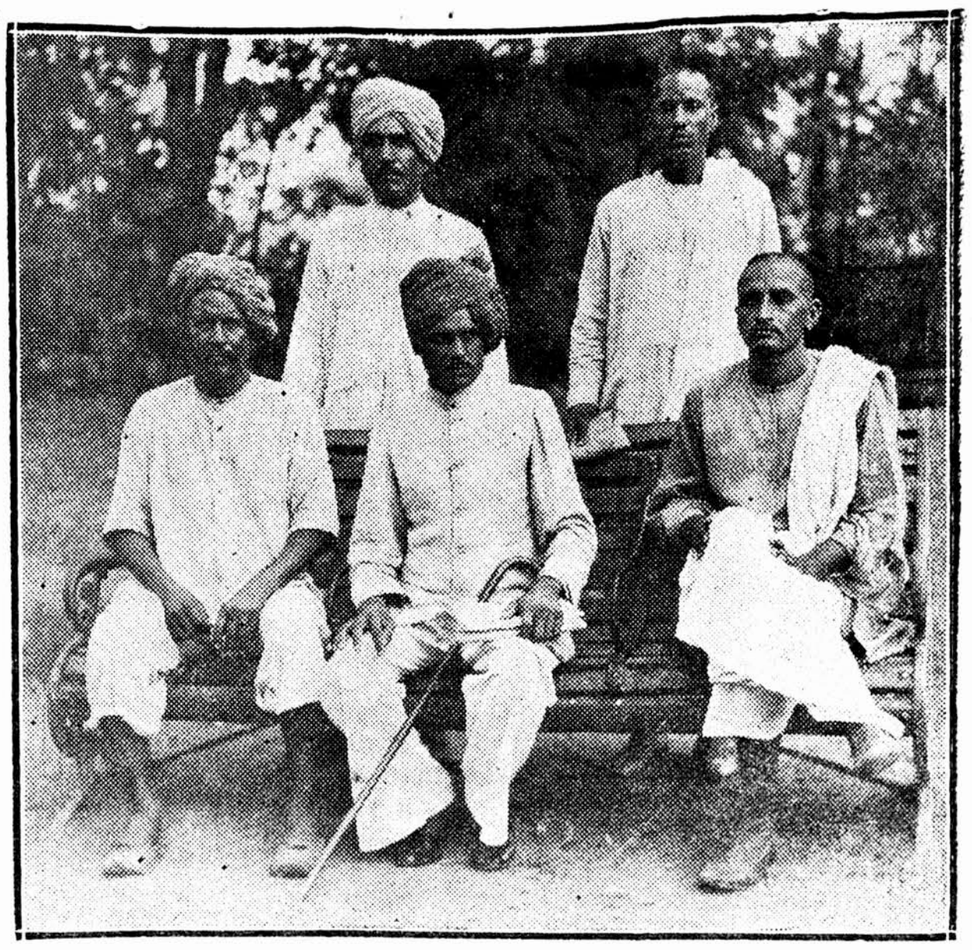
In reply to further question, Prof. Davar pointed out that all Universities as originally founded, beginning with those of Oxford and Cambridge, had cultural learning solely in view. It was at a later stage in the history of education that vocational Degrees were gradually introduced by them under great pressure of circumstances. The old prejudice for culture still dominated the minds of University Dons and that had to be gradually removed with a view to bring about the most desirable change.

The Professor said that London University was more up-to-date when looked at from this practical standpoint. It is a University situated in the heart of a business. city and thus they have an external as well as an internal side.

The students of the Internal side study in the affiliated colleges of the University and appear in the examinations by keeping terms as in case of our University. Those of the External sides, on the other hand, study privately, through lectures delivered in the morning and evening by various colleges or through the Postal System of Teaching which has now established its claim as one of the most scientific methods of imparting knowledge under modern world conditions.

Thus a large number of men and women who are engaged in business and who cannot afford to spend 3 to 4 years in attending day lectures are able to improve themselves and secure university degrees in Commerce and other branches. In the opinion of Prof. Davar, it is imperative for the University of Bombay, which is also situated in the busiest business centre of the Province and surrounded by communities which have business traditions of generations, to devise a scheme of external study if it wanted to be of greater practical utility to the largest proportion of the population.

When questioned as to the progress made by the Professional Diploma courses, Prof. Davar said that all the Diplomas he mentioned above had progressed most satisfactorily after they were introduced by him, one after the other in his college, for the first time in India. The holders of these diplomas had risen to the highest eminence in their respective professions all over India. He however pointed out that these diploma courses required the best of training from the most experienced professors. Prof. Davar said that not only thorough knowledge of the practical subjects was necessary on the part of the professors concerned but what was required further was a natural gift for imparting this knowledge, backed up by long experience and practical insight.



A deputation of Jats has arrived in Bombay to place their grievances before the public and to obtain their sympathy and support for the cause of the victims of Khuri and Kudan firing (seated from left) Chowdhury Ishersinghji, Kunwar Ratansinghji (President: Rajputana Jat Sabha), and Thakur Deshraj. Chowdhury Prithisingh (left and Chowdhury Ganeshram are standing behind.

FATAL FALL FROM ELECTRIC TRAIN

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A verdict of accidental death was recorded by the City Coroner on Saturday at the inquest on an unidentified Hindu male who on June 7 near the Bandra Creek fell from an electric train in motion.

He was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital but died in the course of the day.

It is proposed to organise a Congress Socialist Conference during this month in Nagpur.

Lord Snowden was operated on last night and his condition is stated to be satisfactory.

SUTTA-KHEL RAID AT BYCULLA

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following a raid under a gambling warrant conducted by the Byculla Police on Friday night, Hassan Ibrahim was arrested on the passage beside the stair-case on the ground floor of Bandookwalla Building, Mount Road.

During the raid "Sutta" chits, some money, pencils and candles were seized.

Hassan was released on bail at the Mazagaon Court to-day.

R.S.R. W. Fulay, Vice-President, Nagpur Municipal Committee has rejected the application of Mr. R. S. Ruiker for being enrolled as a voter of Municipal War No. 1. Mr. Ruiker is appealing against this.

'Sulochana'

in

"DO-GHADI-KI-MOJ"

with D. BILLIMORIA, ZILOO, JAMSHEDJI, BABY MAYURI etc.

SIXTH WEEK

at the

IMPERIAL CINEMA

and going strong—the Racing Classic and modern Panorama

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show 2-30 p. m. Also 5-15, 8 & 10-45 p. m.

You have not yet seen the Son-in-Law on one year's probation?

But you can still see him in Premier Films' (through Imperial Film Co.)

"GHAR-JAMAI"

the roaring Gujerati farce at the

ROXY

FOURTH WEEK

See the inimitable ALI-MIYA with the sprightly Miss Heera and laugh till you cry!

Saturday, Sunday, Holidays Extra Show at 2-30 p. m. Also 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.

Premier Films, Dadar

A New Easy Way to

MASTER ENGLISH

No more bother about memorizing definitions or intricate grammatical rules. The English language can now be mastered easily and quickly.

Grenville Kleiser, the well-known author of over a score of standard works, has discovered a new method which is embodied in his famous Correspondence Course in Practical English and Mental Efficiency. It is so simple and interesting that it gives you a command over the English language in the shortest time possible. It requires just half an hour of your spare time every day and enables you to—

Enlarge Your Vocabulary by Thousands of Expressive Words;

Use the Right Word in the Right Place;

Avoid All Mistakes of Grammar and Idiom;

Write Tactful and Forceful Letters, Essays, Advertisements Articles, Stories Speeches, Petitions, Memorials, etc.;

Become an Engaging Conversationalist and Attract Attention in Social Gatherings;

Be a Person of Culture, Power, and Influence in Your Community;

Earn More Money, Get Better Position and Achieve Greater Success.

Enthusiastic endorsements of this remarkable Course have been written by eminent editors, writers and experts in English literature. All lines of business, all trades, all professions, arts and sciences are represented among Mr Kleiser's students who number more than 100,000 all over the world. Write for full FREE particulars, to-day to The Tutorial Institute, Opp. Edward Park, Delhi 33 or

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Please send me full particulars of your Correspondence Course for attaining Mastery of English.

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8. MATRIMONIAL.

Wanted a suitable match, cultured and educated, Gujarati preferred, for a Gujarati Bania young man of 27, educated and well settled in life, apply Box No. 4320, "Bombay Chronicle."

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted Chief Agent for the City and Presidency of Bombay and Division Organisers on pay and/or Commission for a progressive life office with very liberal and attractive terms to Agents and Policy-holders. Apply stating past experience, etc. to the Managing Agents, Swadeshi Bima Co., Ltd., Agra. (4272).

Wanted candidates for Electrical Engineering Classes. Hostel available. Apply to:—British India Technical College, Sukkur (Sind) (4232).

Wanted District Organisers in every District for the Genuine Insurance Co., Ltd., 100, Clive Street, Calcutta. (9548).

10. SITUATIONS WANTED.

Import-Export—Wanted Situation by one, having vast experience of general imports. Trade and thorough grip at handling all different markets of India; having worked: Bombay, Karachi, Lahore and travelled all over India. Now already managing one big import firm, will be prepared to go abroad. Can also start quite afresh with a suitable partner possessing finance over 50,000. Communicate Box No. 4319, "Bombay Chronicle."

56. EDUCATIONAL

VISVA-BHARATI
Rabindranath Tagore's Educational Institutions at Santiniketan for boys and girls.
Students prepared for Matriculation, I.Sc., I.A., B.A. (Pass and Hons.) of the Calcutta University; and for Visva-Bharati Diploma. Self-contained residental institution, in an open healthy atmosphere, with unique library, hospital, resident physician, electric light, waterworks, spacious playgrounds and other educational facilities. Rare opportunity for learning Music—Bengali and classical, Fine Arts, Sloyd System of Manual Training, modern European literature and languages along with usual University courses. Inclusive monthly fee Rs. 25 for boys and Rs. 23 for girls Admission upto 25th July, 1935. Government Scholarships tenable. For detailed prospectus apply with 2-1|2 anna stamp to—The Secretary, Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, Bengal.
1018.

Learn:—Electrical and Radio Engineering City and Guilds London Diplomas. Low charges, Recognised instructions. Prospectus on three annas stamps. Bombay Technical Institute, Bombay 10. (4318).

The Civil Engineering School, Lucknow (Recognised by U. P. Government). Applications from matriculates for the Overseer class session July 1935 are being entertained now and shall be considered in the order they are received till the required number is made up. (4247).

Wanted students for studying Insurance and Banking. Diplomas and facilities for Foreign qualifications given. Apply with 2 as. stamp for Prospectus. Special facilities for women students. Apply: H. K. Sarkar, M.A. (Secretary, Calcutta College of Insurance), 8, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta.

How Electoral Roll Is Prepared

Chief Judge Continues To Hear Interesting Evidence About Municipal Elections

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. S. V. Chaubal, the Election Officer of the Bombay Municipality explained at length, the precautions taken by the Election Department in preparing the electoral rolls, in giving evidence in the election petition before Mr. A. A. Chitre, Chief Judge, Small Causes Court, on Friday.

The petitioner Kanji Udeshi prayed for a declaration of 'B' Ward elections invalid on grounds of malpractices.

The Election Staff consisted of, besides himself, 3 head clerks, 7 head checkers, 20 checkers, 168 enumerators, 15 supervisors and 5 general clerks.

Electoral rolls were prepared with the aid of the Rent Registers supplied by the Assessment Departments and the enumerators would go round the Wards to verify the accuracy of the names of voters and bring the lists up-to-date.

The Chief Judge asked witness how it happened that in spite of this elaborate machinery, the names of persons who were dead for a number of years appeared on the rolls but the witness could not explain this.

Continuing, Mr. Chaubal said information was generally gathered from the tenants and occupants of the buildings. Special forms were filled in by the enumerators and they were sorted out first according to communities and then re-sorted according to streets.

To a question by the Court, witness said there was absolutely no co-operation from the public in preparing rolls.

The lists were then referred to the Health Department for the elimination of names of dead persons. After the preliminary roll was published three weeks' time was given for the public to put in any claims and objections.

In all the Wards in the city, about 18,000 claims to be included in the electoral roll as voters were put in. Of these 7,000 claims were rejected. Persons whose claims were rejected by the Deputy Municipal Commissioner who held the enquiry, could appeal to the Chief Judge, Small Causes Court as the Election Commissioner, for a revision.

His Honour remarked that he did not remember a single instance of any claim brought to his notice by any person.

UNDIABLE FINGER PRINTS.

Before rising for lunch, the Chief Judge said that the Report of the Finger Print Bureau attached to the C.I.D., Bombay, stated that the thumb-impressions taken in court did not tally with the finger-prints on the counterfoils of ballot papers.

In view of this report, His Worship ordered the issue of immediate summons against Mohemed Gani, whose finger prints were also required by the petitioner.

After lunch, Mr. V. S. Sukhthankar a clerk in the Registration Department was examined. Witness was ballot-clerk in the elections held on January, 22. He explained how he made enquiries before issuing a ballot card. He enquired of the name and address of the voter and on this information being furnished he issued ballot-cards.

Asked how he issued a ballot card to a person in the name of Dr. Meisheri, after obtaining the thumb-impression, witness said that it was by mistake in the rush that followed on the election day.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pardiwalla, witness stated that he had been in Municipal service for about 23 years. He did not know Dr. Meisheri. While issuing the ballot-card, he missed the prefix Dr. before the name Meisheri, on account of rush. Witness said that he did not obtain finger-prints from the voters. He took care to see that thumb-impressions were given by the voters.

60 CARDS AN HOUR.

Continuing witness said that a ballot clerk could issue about 40 to 50 ballot-cards per hour. Witness was told by Counsel for petitioner that the hourly-polling records showed that witness was one of the two clerks in B Ward polling booth who issued the maximum number of ballot-cards per hour. Witness was informed that he issued 60 ballot-cards in an hour.

'ANNUAL' READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

121. DAILY WANTS.

Egyptian Jam made from ripe Popaiyas most beneficial to health can be had from Perry & Co., Grant Road, J. B. Irani Crawford Market and Manu Stores, Gunbow Street, Fort. (1178).

PRATAP JAYANTI AT AJMER

"National Hero" Who Belonged To Entire Indian Community

(From Our Correcpondent)
AJMER, June 5.

"Pratap Jayanti" was observed here yesterday. A public meeting was held in the local Town Hall. Diwan Bahadur Harbilas Sarda was to preside over it but on account of his sudden indisposition, Pundit Haribahu Upadhiyay was voted to the chair.

In a brief speech Mr. Makhmoor exorted the audience not to communalise the national hero. His revolt against Akbar was a purely nation revolt against foreign domination and not against the Islam as is often stupidly misrepresented by the petti-minded communalists and the biased historians. As the sun could not be claimed as that of any particular community, exactly in the same way the great Rajput patriot (Pratap) belonged to the entire Indian community and shall always remain so notwithstanding all sorts of historical distortations and perversions.

The speaker longed for the day when Chitor with its glorious Tower of Victory shall provide as a sacred place of pilgrimage, as their national Kaaba and Kashi for the entire Indian nation.

The speaker appealed to the audience to observe Pratap Jayanti not only by holding the annual gathedings but also by doing what the builder of the Huldi Ghati did all through his life for his beloved country and that can be easily done by following in the foot-steps of the 20th century's Prata (Mahatma Gandhi) who is rather bent upon creating a "Pre-Ghat" through his all prevading love, truth and non-violence.

KURLA CHURCH DISPUTE

Accused Deny Acting Vicar's Charge

(From Our Correspondent.)
KURLA, June 8.

Arguments were heard yesterday by Mr. R. W. Potnis, the Resident Magistrate at Kurla, after the three accused put in their joint written statements, in the Kurla Church dispute case.

The accused submitted that the charge brought against them by the acting Vicar of the Holy Cross Church, was entirely false.

The prosecution case concluded with the examination of two more witnesses yesterday.

Messrs C. Walton, A. A. Barreto, David H. Pereira, the three accused in the belfry case, then put in their following joint written statement:—

"This is entirely a false case brought against us by the complainant Re. Father Fernandez, the acting Vicar, who has now closed the church and left.

"The parishioners have been horrified at this behaviour of a minister of Christ as now the parishioners have buried nearly 13 dead bodies in the absence of the priest and without any religious ceremonies.

Proceeding the accused stated: "The complainant had closed the water pipe preventing children of the school from drinking water and besides through his cook he had closed another pipe with a cactus fencing and human excreta round about it. When the children attempted to go and drink water the cook used to throw chilly water over them.

"Owing to this inhuman conduct we went to the church to appeal to his fatherly feelings as minster of Christ but he locked the doors and remained inside.

Some time after we left the Church compound, we heard the irregular tolling of the bells. This action did not surprise us in the least but we knew that this was a clear and distinct attempt on the part of the complainant to create evidence by setting about the false report as to the cause of the ringing of the bells".

After the arguments were heard, the Magistrate fixed June 21 for order before framing of the charges

Final orders in the matter of the inquiry into the Kurla Church dispute, which were reserved till yesterday, were also postponed to June 21.

Mr. P. N. Godinho, with Mr. F. D'Souza, appeared for the acting Vicar, and Mr. M. M. Karbhari, with Mr. P. P. Tamhane, for the parishioners.

5 MEMBERS OF JAMIAT SINGH'S FAMILY KILLED

BOMBAY, June 8.

Sardar Jamiat Singh has received a letter from Sardar Sujan Singh, Engineer of Burma Shell, Lahore, to the effect that five members of Sardar Jamiat Singh's family, mostly children, have perished in the Quetta disaster.—United Press.

The Chief Secretary to the C. P. Government in a notification informs that as all the records of the C. P. Government in the Education and Public Works Departments have been destroyed by fire, the public and non-official bodies are requested to address Government again in regard to any matter pertaining to those departments to which they have not received a reply.

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Jeth Sud 8, 1991
Muslim: Rabi-ul-avval 7, 1354
Parsi: Deh 6, 1304
Sunrise: 6h. 1m.
Sunset: 7h. 15m.
High Tide: 5-08; 17-16
Low Tide: 10-34

MONDAY, June 10.

University Senate, 1 p.m.
Results of B. A. Examination, University Buildings, 3 p.m.
Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fd. Bde. vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

TUESDAY, June 11.

Harwood League (First Division): Bombay City vs. Staff and Deptl., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, June 12.

Harwood League (First Division): 3rd Fde. Bde. vs. Somerset L. I., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 13.

Harwood League (First Division): Bom. City vs. Bombay Gym., Cooperage, 6 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 14.

Harwood League (First Division): R.A. (Colaba) vs. Somerset L. I., Ccoperage, 6 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per S.S. "Ginyo Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 10th instant.

Mails for Australia per S.S. "Orsava" Via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday the 11th instant.

DIVINE SERVICE.

Divine Service will be conducted by Mr. J. G. Gadre to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at the Prarthana Samaj.

TWO BOMB-SHELLS
of the Silver Screen!
'Selima' & 'My Darling'

KRISHNA

Talkies, Dubash Theatre.
To-day at 3, 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
A TALE OF TUMULTUOUS PASSIONS
"SELIMA"
An EAST-INDIA Production
THAT HAS CREATED SUCH A SENSATION IN BOMBAY!
Featuring India's ANNA STEIN
MADHAVI
and an all-star cast
Enchanting Music & Dances
Direction:
Western India Theatres, Ltd.

MINERVA

Talkies, Lamington Road
To-day at 3, 5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
A Stirring Story of Arab Love!
"MY DARLING"
or "CHANDKA TUKDA"
Produced by:—
GANDHARVA CINETONE
Featuring the Beauty-Nightingale
PADMADEVI
SHIRIN BANU, MUBARAK
and an all-star cast.
Thrilling Music & Dances!

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"Rumba" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
To-day Morning show at 10 a.m.
REGAL—"Casino Murder Case" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p m Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
CAPITOL—"The Scarlet Pimpernel" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Selima" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MINERVA—"My Darling" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
SWASTIK—"Kamalata" or "Famroo-desh-ki-Kamini" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Daksha-Yagna" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3 p.m.
ROXY—"Ghar-Jamai" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-30 p.m.
WEST END—"College Girl" Time as usual.
EXCELSIOR—"Things are Looking up" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 4 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Gay Divorcee" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 3-30 p.m.
GLOBE—"Black Rider" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee, to-day at 2-45 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Do-Gadi-ki-Mauj". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m. Matinee today at 2-30 p.m.
PALACE—"One night of Love". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
This morning at 10 a.m.
EDWARD—The "Kid from Spain". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
This morning at 10 a.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

10-30 a.m. Light Classical Music. 12-0 noon. European Programme. A Celebrity Concert. (Records). 1-0 p.m. Close down. 6-30 p.m. Indian Variety Programme. 8 p.m. Empire relay. 9 p.m News in Hindi. 9-10 p.m. Weather Report and news. 9-20 p.m. Studio Service. 10 p.m. Close down.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Sports Talk.* 8-0 p.m. A recital by Elsie Suddaby (Soprano), Oscar Lampe (Violin), and Berkeley Mason (Organ). 9 p.m. The B B C Theatre Orchestra; leader, Montague Brearley; conductor, Stanford Robinson. 10 p.m. Weekly Newsletter and Sports Summary. 10-20 p.m. The Broadhurst Septet. Rispah Goodacre (Contralto). 10-30 p.m. Close down.
*Electrical recording.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Booking ordinary traffic for Quetta is forthwith resumer.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

Clan Line Steamer Clan Maciver arrived at the Suez on the 7th morning.

GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

The Managing Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association Bombay, have sanctioned Rs. 10,000 for the Relief of the Earthquake-stricken people of Quetta and Baluchistan.

TAMIL ARYA SABHA.

Under the auspices of the above Sabha a discourse on Vedic Dharma will be conducted to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. at Chubildas High School, Dadar (B.B.C.I.)

JAMIAT SHUBBAN AL MUSLIMEEN

Under the auspices of Jamiat Shubban Al Muslimeen a debate will be held to-day (Sunday) at 10-30 a.m. at Jamiat's Hall when Mr. Yusuf Abdullah Fozan will propose "Men of Tact and not of Talent Succeed in Life."

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

"Fate and Free Will" will be the subject of a public lecture to be followed by questions and answers at the Hall of the United Lodge of Theosophists, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, to-day (Sunday) evening at 6-15.

BOMBAY KERALEEYA SAMAJ.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Keraleeya Samaj a public meeting will be held at Dhuru Hall, Tilak Bridge, Dadar, to-day (Sunday) at 8-30 a.m. to express sympathy for the victims of the earthquake disaster at Quetta and to devise ways and means to collect funds for the relief of the sufferers.

AIR MAIL

Postal Notice

Duplication of the Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service. Commencing with the eastbound flight from Calcutta and the westbound flight from Karachi on Saturday the 15th June 1935, the hitherto weekly Dutch (K.L.M.) air mail service will operate twice a week according to the following time-table:—

EASTWARD.

Bushire Dep. Monday and Friday.
Jask Dep. Monday and Friday.
Karachi Arr. Monday and Friday.
Calcutta Arr. Tuesday and Saturday.
Calcutta Dep. Tuesday and Saturday.
Rangoon Arr. Tuesday and Saturday.
Rangoon Dep. Wednesday and Sunday
Medan Arr. Wednesday and Sunday.

WESTWARD.

Medan Dep. Thursday and Sunday.
Rangoon Arr. Thursday and Sunday.
Rangoon Dep. Friday and Monday.
Calcutta Arr. Friday and Monday.
Karachi Arr. Saturday and Tuesday.
Karachi Dep. Saturday and Tuesday
Jask Arr. Saturday and Tuesday.
Bushire Arr. Saturday and Tuesday.

2. The latest day and hour of posting of air mail articles at the Bombay G.P.O. for places in Iran and Northern and Central Sumatra for transmission by the twice a week Dutch (K.L.M.) air mail service will be as shewn below.

The Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service.
EASTWARD.

Ordinary correspondence for Northern and Central Sumatra 6-30 p.m. Saturday and Wednesday.

"CHRONICLE" EDITOR WEDS

Mr. S. A. Brelvi married Miss Khairunnisa on Friday, 7th June in Bombay. The ceremony was strictly simple and quiet. Mr and Mrs. Brelvi are shortly leaving Bombay for a brief honeymoon.

Registered correspondence for the above places 3-00 p.m. Saturday 5-00 p.m Wednesday.

The Dutch (K.L.M.) Air Mail Service.
WESTWARD.

Ordinary correspondence for Jask, Bushire and Iran 6-30 p.m. Wednesday and Saturday.

Registered correspondence for the above places 5-00 p.m. Wednesday and 3-00 p.m. Saturday.

The latest hour of posting at the town sub-offices must be so regulated as to reach the Bombay General Post Office before the above mentioned hours.

DEPUTATION FROM SIKAR

Under the auspices of the All India States Peoples Conference a public meeting will be held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Sandhurst Road to-day (Sunday) at 5-30 p.m. to welcome and hear the deputation from Sikar, Jaipur State and to express sympathy for the victims of Sikar tragedy.

FORT ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held in the Fort Arya Samaj at 24, Frere Road, at 9 a.m. to-day (Sunday) when Pandit Dwijendra Nath Shastri will speak on "Re-birth".

FIRST AID CLASS AT DADAR.

Lecture in first aid to the injured will be delivered on every Sunday between 7 and 9 a.m. commencing from to-day (Sunday) in the premises of Dr. S. Oak Hospital. Patil Terraces opp. B.B. & C.I. Rly., station Dadar. The Course consists of 8 lectures and is open to persons of all communities. Persons desirous of attending the classes are requested to see Dr. Oak at the Hospital.

ANDHERI PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Andheri, will be held to-day (Sunday) at 9 p.m. (S.T.) in Gazdar Hall, under the auspices of the Andheri Congress Committee for the 'Quetta Relief Fund' when Sjt. Vaikunth L. Mehta will preside and Mr. S. K. Patil and others will speak.

B. P. C. C.

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee wirte:

Complaints have been reached in the office of the B.P.C.C. that Congress Membership books can't be had at the offices of some of the District Congress Committees. Any Congress Worker experiencing difficulties of these nature should at once approach this office, where enrolment slips for any ward can be had.

TIBBI SHIFAKHANA

Z. A. B. writes:—

I am sorry that owing to my engagement elsewhere I could not attend the beautiful function arranged by Hakim Ali Muhammad Khan Dehlavi in connection with the opening ceremony of the Tibbi Shifakhana for the poor at Bhendi Bazar. But I hasten to welcome the step taken by the Hakim Sahib, and trust that this little effort will prove the nucleus of some bigger enterprise in days to come.

There is no dearth of able Hakims in Bombay, but it is a pity that they do not as yet realise the value of organised and combined effort. Here is a field where they can, by their advice and help, make themselves more useful to the city where they live. I have full faith that Hakim Ali Muhammad Khan will receive the necessary encouragement and support from his brother Hakims.

It is gratifying to note that the Shifakhana will be open to all, irrespective of caste, creed and colour. This augurs well for the future. And it is my sincere prayer that it may prove a message of health to the suffering!"

SHREE GAUDIYA MATH.

His Holiness Tridandi Swami B. V. Gavasti Nemi Maharaj will hold a religious discourse in Hindi on 'Duties of Mankind (III), in the Math premises at Proctor Road, Chotani Building, to-day (Sunday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.). The discourse will be preceded and followed by Sree Nam Sankirtanam.

Romance 'Neath Tropic Skies
The dancing lovers of 'Bolero' in a love story af fiery as the Cuban dance of love itself

A Paramount Picture
with MARGO
LYNNE OVERMAN
MONROE OWSLEY
IRIS ADRIAN
GAIL PATRICK
PATHE To-day 10 a.m. 3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS
51, Esplanade Road
Free Public Lecture
"FATE AND FREE WILL"
Sunday, 9th June, 6-15 p.m.
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED

These four orphaned Indian children who came by train from Quetta were taken charge of by some kind hearted persons on their arrival at Hyderabad (Sind)

The four European children seen on the left side of this picture are the only members left of a family that passed through the Quetta ordeal.
Photo shows them on the Karachi Cantonment Station Platform.

Have You Done Your Duty By Quetta Sufferers?

If Not Send Your Donations To Three Papers Fund Quickly

The havoc caused by the earthquake in Bihar and adjacent parts seventeen months ago was as heart-rending as it was unprecedented in the history of India entailing the ruin of cities, towns and villages, destruction of homes and loss of hundreds of lives.

But the calamity that has overtaken Quetta and other parts of Baluchistan is even more heart-rending and is certainly one of the most terrible catastrophes in the history of the world. The beautiful city of Quetta has been wiped out and loss of life is appalling in its magnitude.

Crores will be needed to rebuild the cities, towns and villages that have been destroyed. But the immediate need is for relief to the children, who have become orphans, the women who have become widows and all those men, women and children who have become penniless and homeless, having lost all their earthly belongings. To whom but to their own fellow-countrymen can they look for timely succour and adequate assistance to enable them once again to stand on their feet?

It is a call of humanity and patriotism to which there is no Indian who will not respond.

All help will count—the contributions from the poverty of the poor not less than those from the wealth of the rich and the comparatively slender resources of the middle classes.

In order to enable all classes of people easily to contribute their bit to the work of relief, the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Samachar" and the "Bombay Sentinel" have in association, decided to open a fund called "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund" in their columns. All sums not below Re. 1/- will be accepted and acknowledged in the columns of all the three papers.

The proprietors of the three papers have donated a sum of Rs. 1,001/- to the Fund.

The readers of the three papers responded, beyond our hopes, to our call for help to swell the Bihar Earthquake Relief Fund. The Quetta calamity is vastly greater than that which had overtaken Bihar. The need for relief and consequently for money to provide that relief is much greater. We have no doubt our appeal to the readers of the "Chronicle", the "Samachar" and the "Sentinel" to contribute at least 10 per cent of their monthly income will evoke a generous and immediate response. We need hardly add that relief delayed is relief denied.

All cheques should be drawn in the name of "The Three Paper Quetta Relief Fund."

Contributors are requested to see that they get receipts from this office for the amounts contributed by them.

READERS' RESPONSE

Rs. 7,692 Collected In Three Days

List of Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund received dated 8th June, 1935, is as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Previously Acknowledged ..	7,283	0	0
Maneksha Rustomji Poonawala ..	1	0	0
Vasanji Ramji ..	1	4	0
B. J. Wadia, Esq. ..	100	0	0
R. B. Wadia, Esq. ..	50	0	0
Ishwarlal Narandas ..	1	0	0
One Gentleman ..	5	0	0
Thakar Chandrakant Bhagwanji ..	25	0	0
R. C. Baliwalla Surat ..	15	0	0
H. A. M. G. Haider Sawal ..	25	0	0
Mr. Bashir Ahmed ..	2	0	0
Shrimati Chandanben Surajmal Punamchand ..	15	0	0
Shrimati Maniben Hargovinddas Kesarichand ..	11	0	0
Somiben Ratilal Parekh ..	10	0	0
Shantaben Maneklal Vakharia ..	5	0	0
Hiraben Kantilal Bhansali ..	5	0	0
Hiraben Jivatlal Masalia ..	4	0	0
Kamalaben Hargovinddas Bhansali ..	2	0	0
Hiraben Ratilal Dalsukh ..	2	0	0
A Bombay Citizen ..	50	0	0
The National Industries Co. ..	51	0	0
Shrimati Bachu Madhavji Gordhandas ..	5	0	0
Mr. C. H. Shah ..	5	0	0
Shamji Khetshi ..	1	0	0
K. N. A. Narayan Iyer	2	0	0
Messrs. Jamshed & Co.	5	0	0
Lahori Zorastrian ..	5	0	0
Messrs. Balu Subhana & Co. ..	5	0	0
One Gentleman ..	1	0	0
Total ..	7,692	4	0

WILL VICEROY PERMIT THEM

Congress Secretaries On Quetta Mission

KARACHI, June 7.

Sjt. Jairamdas Doulatram and Acharya Kripalani have sent a telegram to His Excellency the Viceroy requesting him to allow them to proceed to Quetta for organising relief work.

Babu Rajendra Prasad, the Congress President, is also in communication with the authorities.

The A. G. G., Baluchistan has consented to receive a Shikarpur deputation, for which Dewan Bahadur Murlidar, along with a batch has proceeded for getting facilities and guard property.—United Press.

Vile Parle And Quetta Relief

A public meeting was held at the Vile Parle Camp Building on Friday under the presidentship of Sjt. Gokulbhai Bhatt to express sympathy and collect funds for the Quetta Earthquake sufferers.

After a resolution of sympathy was passed an influential committee to collect funds which will be utilised through the agency of the Congress was formed.

The following contributions have already been received:—

Sjt. Chandulal T. Shah Rs. 101
Sjt. Chandulal M Choksey Rs. 101.
Sjt. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia Rs. 101
A gentleman Rs. 101.
Sjt. Kantilal Ishwarlal Rs. 51.
Sjt. Ramchandra Shukla Rs. 51.

After a vote of thanks to the Chair the meeting was dispersed.

SIR J. DUNNETT GETS SIND

Governorship For Reforms Commissioner

(From Our Special Correspondent).
SIMLA, June 8.

I understand that when Sind is separated from Bombay by the beginning of the next financial year its first Governor is likely to be Sir James Dunnett, Reforms Commissioner with the Government of India. This will also be according to precedent, except that no big provincial seat is likely to fall vacant in the near future. Whereas, Sir William Marris, who was on special duty on the Montford Reforms got U.P. Governorship, Sir James may have to be content with a smaller province. The difference between Sir James and Sir William is that whereas Sir Marris proved a capable instrument in the hands of the liberal Secretary of State, Sir James Dunnett has fought for the Liberal provisions against the Conservative bosses. For seven years he has fought every inch of ground to prevent the safeguards corroding the Constitution. He it was who committed the Government of India to direct election for the Assembly.

SPECIALLY FITTED.

Sir James is due normally to retire next year and the authorities here consider that it would be a great loss to let him end his service without using his knowledge and experience in some province. Sind though part of Bombay is more allied to the Punjab and life long administrative work of Sir James in the Punjab specially fits him for the new post. As for Orissa the names of Messrs. Hubback and Lewis are mentioned but no decision has been arrived at.

STOP PRESS

MRS. WILLS-MOODY'S SUCCESS

(Special Cable)
WEYBRIGDE, June 8.

Mrs. Wills-Moody the former Wimbledon champion, who retired from the American Championships final in 1933, won the first tournament since her comeback, beating Mrs. Pittman the holder (6|1, 6|4) in the final of St. Georges Hill tournament.

BRITISH CHAMPION'S SUCCESS

(Special Cable)
LONDON, June 8.

At Leeds Cotton the British open champion, beat Percy Allias Ryder, the cup player 3|2 in 36-hole in the final of the Yorkshire "Evening News" £75 gold tournament. Cotton was one up in the morning round.

LAVAL GOVT. SAFE.

(Special Cable)
PARIS, June 8.

With the passage of the Plenary Powers Bill through both houses, the Laval Government is safe for several months, as they are adjourning over Whit-sun|tide until 18th June, and a couple of days later, until the autumn. During the long recess it will have the herclean task of reducing huge excess of expenditure by decrees, and thoroughly reorganising the administration.

Before the Senate approved of the Bill in the morning the rapporteur of the Finance Commission pointed out the serious financial situation in 1934 and said the budget closed with a deficit of five milliard francs, and intimated the current deficit of six and a half milliard. Laval, addressing the house, said Government would be able to make certain reductions in taxation.

Macdonald Seeks Respite From Strain Of Premiership

Fears Changes In Cabinet Will Throw Britain's Politics Upon Party Lines

LONDON, June 7.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has issued a message from No. 10 Downing Street saying that he had long realised that he would have to seek respite from the heavy and continuous strain which the critical conditions of the last six years, both at home and abroad, reposed on him as the Prime Minister. He said:

"I am greatly concerned lest any changes in the personnel of government will weaken its national character, and throw our politics back upon party lines, whether Conservative, Liberal or Labour.

Cabinet's Prestige

"I am convinced that such a step will speedily undo the policy which has led the country, thus far, through its difficulties. and had given it that confidence and prestige that it now enjoys.

"I presided over a Cabinet which was diverse in general political principles as few Cabinets have been. Yet, it was united in the practical work of fulfilling our common national task as few Cabinets, even those drawn from a single party, have been.

"Such a Cabinet is still required, if national progress has to be maintained and if the problems, both domestic and foreign with which we are beset, are to be surmounted. Therefore, though I am compelled to seek, temporarily, a responsibility which is less arduous in general I, with the country, understand that the reason for this has nothing to do with matters of opinion and policy.

Willing Help

"I gladly responded. however, to the desire of my colleagues that I remain with them and give them help which, though less exacting, I will still give whole-heartedly, and I hope the confidence and support which the country has given to the national combination of which I was the head, will be renewed with the same combination under its new Prime Minister."

BALDWIN'S CABINET

Mr. Baldwin's cabinet numbers 22 as compared with 20, but the balance of the three parties is hardly affected as it consists of 15 Conservatives, three National labourites and four National Liberals as compared with 14 Conservatives, three National labourites three labourites respectively.

Among the Conservatives Sir J. Gilmour and Sir Hilton young are no longer members, but the Marquess of Zetland Lord Eustace Percy and Mr. Eden are brought in.

The appointment of Mr. Eernest Brown in the Cabinet rank adds one to the National Liberal representation, while National Labour is unchanged as Lord Sankey goes out, but Mr. Malcoln Macdonald comes in.

Sir John Simon at the Home Office becomes His Majesty's principal Secretary of State. and by becoming the deputy leader in the Commons restores the Home Secretaryship to its former position, wherein its holder was the premier's righthand man in the Commons.—Reuter.

ANOTHER GLORIOUS SUCCESS

WELLINGTON (Newzea? land), June 8.

In hockey, India beat Otago by 17 goals to nil.—Reuter's Special.

MR. D. MITCHELL IN VICEROY'S EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

SIMLA, June 8.

A temporary vacancy having occurred in the Executive Council of the Governor-General of a Member by the departure on leave of Sir Frank Noyce, the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to appoint Mr. D. Mitchell to be temporary member in the said Council.

Mr. Mitchell on the afternoon of this day has taken upon himself the execution of his office.—United Press.

SITE FOR CONGRESS SESSIONS.

LUCKNOW. June 8.

A meeting of the Lucknow Congress Committee was held to-day to prepare for the forthcoming session of the Indian National Congress. At the outset a resolution expressing sympathy with the sufferers in the earthquake at Quetta and other places in Baluchistan was passed and an appeal was made for their help.

A committee appointed by the meeting has selected the Victoria Park as the site for the Congress. Another committee has been appointed to devise ways and means for collection of funds, and enrolling members of the reception committee at Rs. 25.—A. P.

ANGLO-GERMAN NAVAL PARLEYS

LONDDN, June 7.

The German naval delegates are returning to Berlin to-morrow and come back to London on June 13 after the Whitsun holidays.

An official communique states that the conversations had been proceeding satisfatorily. British representatives were given survey of the present situation and in addition some technical points were discussed.

It is understood that the earlier stages of the conversations were largely occupied with the British summary of the situation as it stands following the naval talks with the United States and Japan last year, while it is assumed that Herr Ribbentrop has given an explanation of Germany's reasons for claiming 35 per cent of the British tonnage.—Reuter.

CHINA BANS EXPORT OF SILVER

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
HONGKONG, June 7.

An order is gazetted forbidding from the midnight of June 15, except under a permit, the export from the colony to any country or place other than China, any silver coin minted in China or silver bullion other than silver bars produced by the refineries outside Hongkong and China.

PLENARY POWERS BILL PASSED

Laval, In Conciliatory Speech, Says Country's Moral Must Be Restored

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
PARIS, June 7.

The Chamber adopted the Special Plenary Powers Bill by 326 vote to 161.

The Socialists voted for the anti-Plenary Powers bill. Some radicals who voted against anti-plenary bills abstained. M. Laval in a brief conciliatory speech before the vote said the deficit budget and railways amounted to ten-milliards of Francs and the Treasury had nine-milliards bills to meet. The country's moral must be restored.

An earlier message stated.

The Chamber began immediate discussion of a single in the Government's Plenary Powers Bill which incorporates Government's demand, and provides that such decrees as Government promulgates till October 31 shall be submitted to Parliament for ratification before June 1. 1936.—Reuter.

PARIS, June 8.

The Senate has passed the Plenary Powers Bill by 233 votes against 15.—Reuter.

FRONTIER DELIMITATION

Proves Vexed Question At Italo-Abyssiman Parleys

MILAN, June 7.

Some progress was made at to-day's meeting of the joint Italo-Abyssinian commission which began its preliminary sitting yesterday.

Contrary to her earlier attitude that only the Ualual incident should be discussed. Italy has now agreed that all the contentious matters shall be investigated.

Italy's agreement, however does not apply to the frontier delimitation. The Abyssinian representative argued that the frontier delimitation was closely connected with the rights and wrongs of the Ualual attacks, but the Italians adhered to the position that it was possible to decide which party fired first, and fix the indemnity without bringing in the frontier question

The Commission is adjourned to June 25 to secure the necessary evidence and documents, and lay down the procedure. The next meeting will be held at Schevenigen, Holland.—Reuter.

N. R. A. GETS FRESH LEASE OF LIFE

WASHINGTON, June 7.

The House of Representatives voted for the extension of the modified N. R. A., and suggested it as a stop-gap measure.

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Mr. Donald Richberg of the N. R. A., to be effective on June 16.—Reuter.

BIGGEST UNOFFICIAL BALLOT

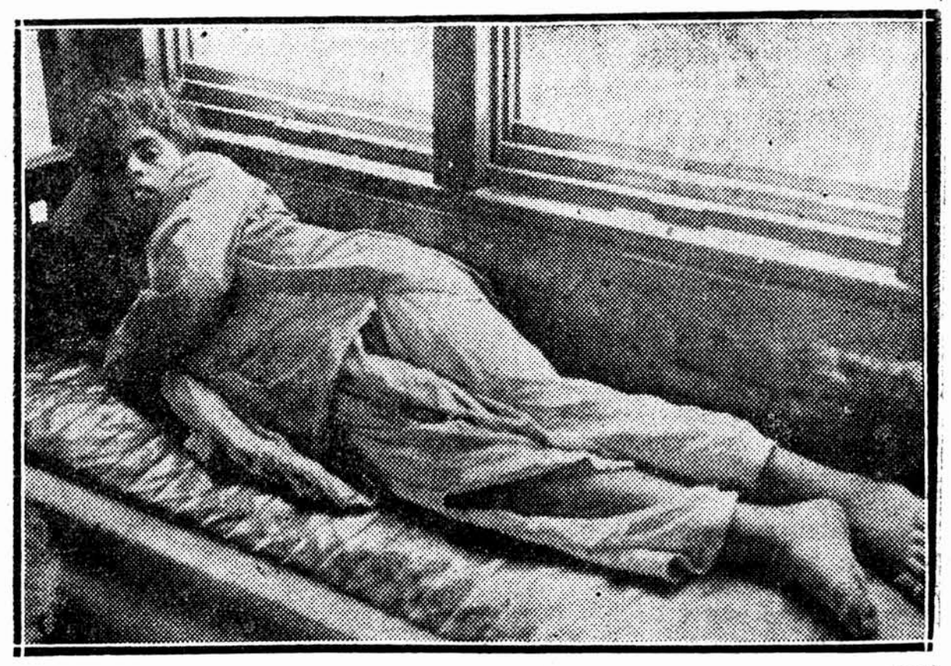
(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDDN, June 7.

The final result of the biggest un-official ballot ever held in Britain will be announced by Viscount Cecil on June 27.

The ballot is organised by the League of Nations Union on five questions concerning the League of Nations, traffic in armaments, and the enforcement of covenant including the sanctions.

The British delegation is attending a meeting of the International Federation of the League of Nations Societies in Brussels to-morrow, when a proposal will be discused that similar ballots should be held in all countries.

A pathetic scene of the earthquake tragedy: A little girl with her baby sister, the only survivors of a family, arrive at Hyderabad (Sind).



A destitute boy lying in a railway compartment, bound for Karachi from Quetta, with none to call his own.

NO RY. TICKET FOR QUETTA

(Continued from page 48.)

neighbourhood are threatened with an outbreak of epidemic diseases.

It is understood that the Bishop of Lahore has been refused permission to go to Quetta.—A. P.

REFUGEES REACH LUCKNOW

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Batches after batches of refugees from Quetta are arriving here and the station staff is meeting the emergency splendid-

MILITARY RELEF WORK PRAISED

Hony: Magistrate Narrates His Experience Of Disaster

QUETTA, June 7.

Diwan Bahadur Jamitrai, C.I.E., Hony. District Magistrate and Vice-Chairman of the Municipality, Quetta, and president of the Shahi Jirgah, who has been a resident of Quetta for the last 54 years, interviewed by a representative of the Associated Press stated that he was sleeping in his house when the shock occurred and had a miraculous escape though his left arm was fractured and his eight year old daughter and two servants were killed.

"We collected in the courtyard," said the Dewan Bahadur, "and the next thing we saw was the military and their lorries picking up the injured or extricating victims from underneath the debris. I was taken to the hospital and my arm was attended to."

Asked what he thought of the relief work, he stated that everybody whom he had met was extremely satisfied with the rescue and relief work and with the arrangements made for the comfort of the victims. "The Military behaved magnificiently," he said, "and every thing humanly possible has been done."

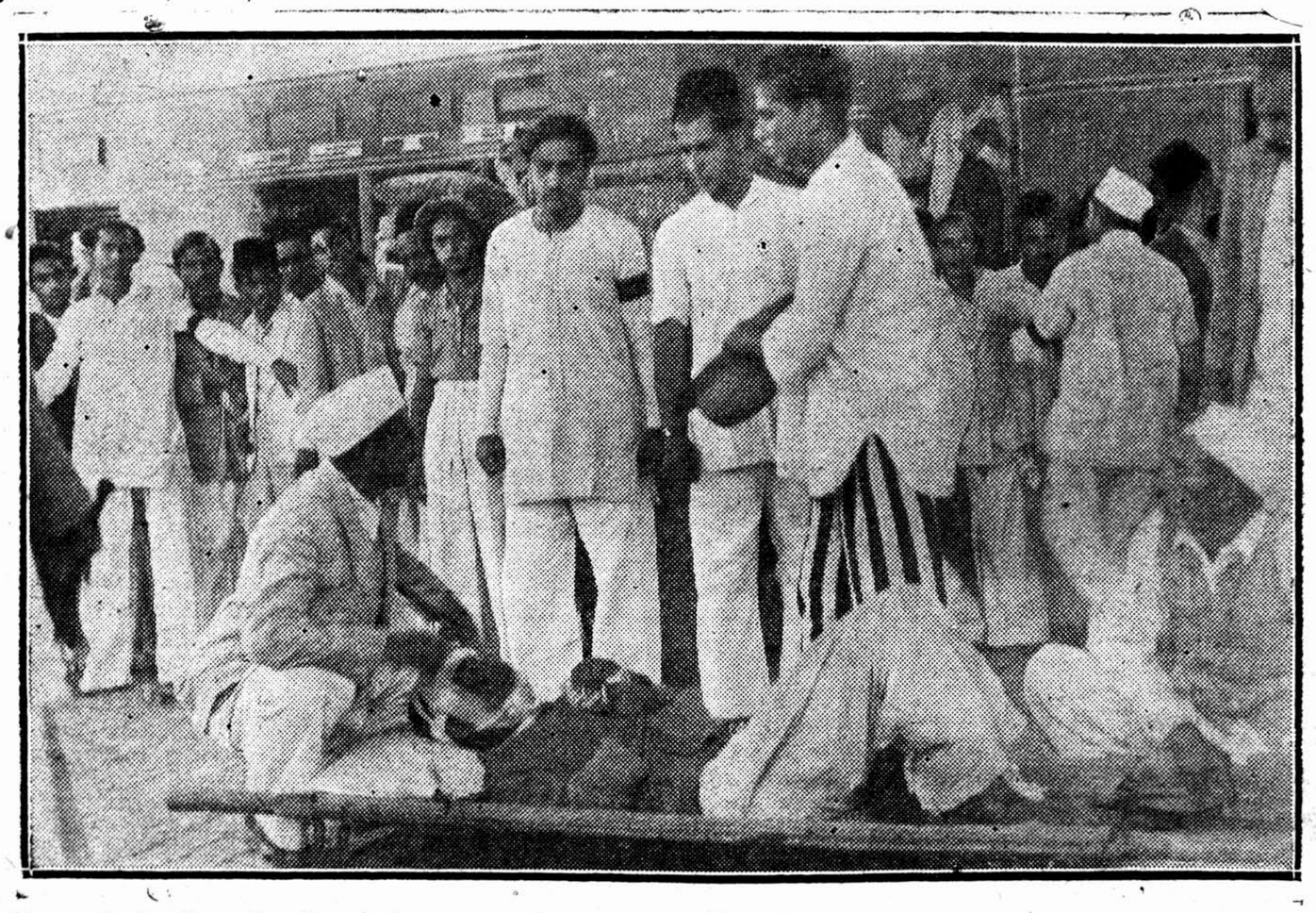
No Looting.

To his knowledge no looting has taken place. Tents were immediately previded at the race course camp where the victims were brought with whatever personel possessions that could be got at the moment. Cooked rations were issued for the first two days.

He erpressed his satisfaction that local residents were allowed to stay and only migratory population was sent away. He thought that evacuation would be complete within the next two days. "People in panic do not realise the difficulties and want everything done immediately, he said. "This, under the circumstances, is impossible. We are extremely grateful to the military authorities but for whom everything would have been in chaos."

Haji F. Fateh Mohamed, a member of the municipality, in narrating his story expressed similar sentiments and stated that it was God's grace to spare to the military to render every possible assistance to the stricken.

Hakim Devraj, a representative of the Hindu Kandhari community also praised the military for the splindid work they have done.—A. P.



One of the hundreds of the severely injured persons brought to Hyderabad (Sind) from the 'Quake area by train is seen here on the stretcher before being taken to the Hospital for treatment.

Yet another tragic picture from the 'quake land: A Parsi lady, with injuries all over her body, brought to the Hyderabad (Sind) Hospital by volunteers. Mr R. K. Sidhwa, Secretary of the Sind Provincial Congress Committee, is seen in the centre (without cap) assisting them.

Bangalore Municipality Contributes Rs. 1,000

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 8.

The Bangalore City Municipal Council to-day donated Rs. 1,000 towards Quetta Earthquake Relief Fund.

CALCUTTA MAYOR'S QUETTA FUND

CALCUTTA, June 7.

The Mayor's Fund in aid of sufferers of Quetta earthquake was inrugurated at a public meeting held at the Town Hall, this evening, under the presidentship of Mr. A. K. Fazlul Haq, the Mayor of Calcutta.

Among those present were Sir Abdul Halim Ghaznavi, the Sheriff of Calcutta, who suggested that he and the Mayor should approach the public as well as the European businessmen of the city.—A. P.

Madras Mayor Starts Relief Fund

MADRAS, June 7.

An informal meeting of the Council of the Madras Corporation held this evening, with the Mayor in chair, expressed its profound sympathy for the sufferers of the Quetta earthquake and resolved that a Mayor's relief fund should be started.

The money collected will be forwarded to the Viceroy's Earthquake Relief Fund.

The Mayor was requested to convene a public meeting under his presidency to organise measures for the collection of money for the Mayor's Fund.

A special meeting of the Corporation will be held on June 12 to sanction Corporation's contribution to the Fund.—A. P.

"The Monster of the Loch"

First Instalment Of A Great New Serial Story !

Jules Verne Could Not Have Invented A More Vividly Imaginative Story Of The Conflict Between Monster And Man !

By W. J. MAKIN

(the World-famous Author)

. . . . Suddenly He Saw The Thing . . . . Stark Terror Froze His Face . . . . . A Horrible, Swirling, Sucking Noise Loomed Towards Him . . . . Then Scream Followed Scream . . . . . And Into the Unfathomable Depths He Disappeared With One Last Despairing Cry—A Victim Of "The Monster Of The Loch."

(WORLD COPYRIGHT.)

Chapter 1.

THE HORROR

The creak of the rowlocks sounded eerily through the swathes of mist that covered the surface of Loch Lare. A man, muffled in a scarf, was rowing a small boat into the white curtain. The water into which his oars slid seemed black and treacly. A still, mysterious evening with the little boat creaking over unfathomable depths.

Although it was autumn, and a

W. J. MAKIN, THE AUTHOR.

cool wind came from the sea towards the heather-clad mountains that cupped Loch Lare, the man in the boat was perspiring freely. Beads of sweat glistened on his brow. It was only when his eyes shifted a little that it was apparent that fear, deadly fear, marked his every movement.

"Och! I wish I was ashore," grunted the man.

Then, fearing that these muttered words might be heard in the mist, he looked fearfully arounl.

To hear better, he stopped rowing. As the creaking of the rowlocks ceased, a deep and sinister silence seemed to swoop down upon that Highland Loch billowing another cloud of mist in its strange breath. The man in the boat straightened himself. Once again fear gleamed in his eyes. The mist was circling round him, a blind whirlpool which hid mountains and loch side.

Then it seemed that the still surface of those black depths was ruffled. A few ripples spread, as though a breeze was stealing through the mist. The water against the side of the little boat began to cluck-cluck in a loud fashion. The man held himself tense, staring into that grey curtain that surrounded him.

Suddenly he saw it. Stark terror froze his face into a groping mask that could not utter a sound. A horrible, swirling, sucking noise loomed towards him.

The man stood erect in the boat. And, at last, a scream of terror broke from his throat. Scream followed scream. They went wailing through the curtain of mist and were caught, echoing by the hills.

Then a wave splashed into the boat. A huge, black something towered in the grey mist. It surged towards him. He plucked feebly ate an oar as though to defend himself. But it was a last, puny effort.

There was the sound of splintering wood as the boat was crushed in some mighty embrace. A huge, shapeless shadow swirled through the water. A real whirlpool with little eddies was formed on the surface. And into those strange depths the man disappeared with one last, despairing cry.

For a brief moment his hand clawed the mist in a vain effort to hold on to his world. Then it disappeared beneath the surface. There was a final lash of water, a streak of foam, and then the same awful stillness. Once again the surface of Loch Lare had a black, treacly appearance.

Only a few pieces of splintered wood told of a strange tragedy.

Chapter 2.

I AM SENT TO INVESTIGATE

Eight p.m. in a newspaper office in Fleet Street. The evening hour that always excites me. There is the rattle and clatter of news coming in from all over the world. The Creed machines tapping in a fury. The ringing of electric bells, the shouts of men to boys, the tearing and scattering of paper, the rush of feet, and perspiring men coming out of telephone boxes as though they have been in a torture-chamber.

Down below the depths of the street, shirt-sleeved men are bending over the steel monsters of machines. Polishing, oiling, tapping. Mugs are dipped into buckets of tea and more shirt-sleeved men materialise like giants refreshed. They are preparing the birth of that folded, ink-stained piece of pulp for which men sweat, talk, write and even die. A daily newspaper.

"Hayton! The News-Editor wants you."

The call came to me across the reporters' room as I was reaching for my hat.

"But I've finished," I protested. "I'm just going home for some dinner."

The caller looked at me pityingly.

"I said 'the News-Editor wants you," he repeated.

I groaned, put back my hat, and walked along the corridor. A moment later I stood before the desk of the man who controls my life more than priest, doctor or parent could ever do. A grey-eyed, quizzical man, suffering from eternal indigestion and vile temper, from whom one growl of praise can send me into ecstasies for days. Too often, however, it is the growl of disgust that I get from him.

PETER HAYTON, the crime reporter telling the story.

The News-Editor held a telegram in his fingers.

"Hayton, I want you to take the night train to Scotland," he began.

"I haven't got an overcoat," I protested. "You can't send me to Scotland without an overcoat."

"The "Daily Courier" can send you to hell if it wants a story."

"Maybe, but I shouldn't need an overcoat there."

"Well, buy an overcoat in the Strand—they're cheap enough," growled the News-Editor. "Get it on your way to the station."

"What is the story?" I asked wearily. "Another murder?"

Those grey eyes twinkled at me.

"You may be a crime reporter, Hayton, but even Britain can't provide you with a mrder a day, You'll have to go to America for that. In the meantime, I'm sending you no farther than Loch Lare, in the Scottish Highlands."

I laughed. "What! You believe that monster story?"

He ruffled the telegram before my eyes. "Here's a message from our local man saying that the monster of Loch Lare has claimed a new victim. That's the second man in a month. This fellow who disappeared is a postman named—what is it?"—he grabbed the telegram again which I was reading—"that's it—Thomas Hamilton. He was rowing across the Loch to deliver letters to the owner of a castle, Mr. Martin Benson. The castle, it appears, is built on a little island. There was mist on the loch, but screams were heard by a group of people at the loch-side from the village of—damn it! I can never pronounce these Scottish names—Glenoichric. That's the village you've got to find."

"Where is it?" I asked blankly.

"Buy a map of Scotland as well as an overcoat," snapped the News-Editor. "And get a move on. There's a train from King's Cross about eleven o'clock to-night. Good hunting, my boy, and send us a good story."

"Probably my own death in the Highlands from pneumonia," I replied, despondently, as I turned away.

"That will only be worth a paragraph," was the cynical reply.

I had reached the door when a hail from the News-Editor halted me.

"Oh, and by the way, my boy. Are you still living with that old jungle fellow—Jonathan Jow?"

"I am."

"Well, take him along with you. We'll stand expenses. Get him to talk as a big-game hunter.

"If I get him away from St. John's Wood to-night, it'll be a miracle," was my parting reply.

As I passed along the corridor on my way to the street, an ink-grimed man in shirt-sleeves was carrying a bill to the News-Editor. It announced in bold type:
MONSTER CLAIMS NEW VICTIM!

Chapter. 3.

Mr. JONATHAN JOW, HUNTER OF BEASTS AND MEN

The house at St. John's Wood which I shared with that queer character, Jonathan Jow, seemed to be in a state of pandemonium when I arrived. The white monkey, Blanco, was dancing about in a simian frenzy, while the bewildered negro, Milestone, was packing a huge suitcase.

"What does this mean, Milestone?" I asked.

"The boss, he going away, Master Hayton," said the negro, with the inevitable grin that he gave to all replies.

A scream and chatter from the monkey revealed that Blancho also instinctively guessed the meaning of the suitcase.

"Be quiet, Blanco," said a deep voice from the doorway.

JONATHAN JOW, a former big-game hunter, who is trying to solve the mystery.

I turned as Jonathan Jow entered the room. He sprawled his long, lean body in a comfortable armchair. Blanco, the monkey, immediately leaped to his side and squatted there contentedly as the brown fingers began to scratch his head.

"Everything ready, Milestone?"

"Yes, boss."

"Then get that suitcase out of the room and telephone the Pas-

(Continued on page 39)

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MOOLTAN—The City Of Saints

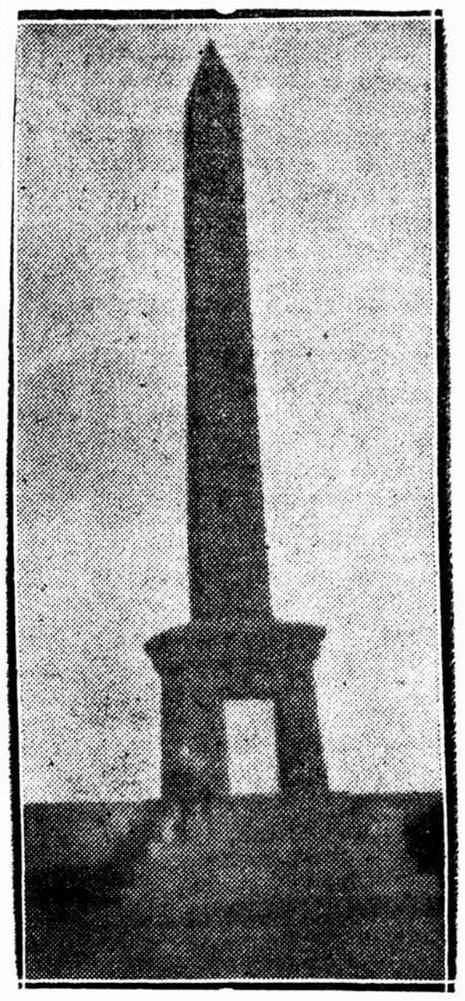
(By SHEIKH IFTEKHAR RASOOL)

Mooltan, formerly called Hanspur, Bagpur, Sanb or Sanabpur' and finally Malistnan, derives its name from that of the idol and temple of the sun, a shrine of vast wealth in the Pre-Mohammadan period.

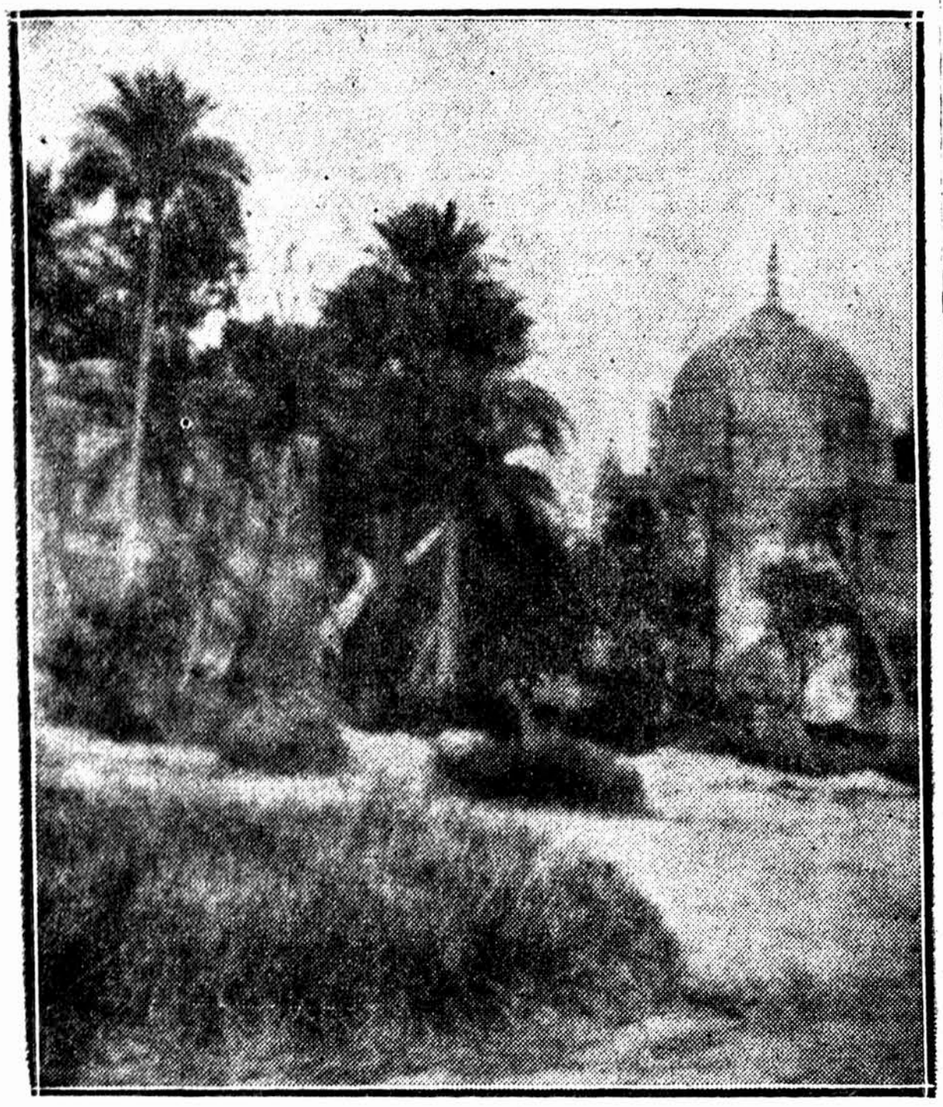
As one of the frontier towns of India, Mooltan has been from the earliest times of the greatest historical importance, and tradition identifies the present site with the strong city of Malli, stormed by Alexander the Great. It is also said that the great conqueror was seriously wounded in the assault and capture of the citadel, which was led by himself personally.

The Malli tendered their submission to Alexander, who left Philip as his satrap at Mooltan. What his fate was appears to be unknown, but not long after Alexander's departure the Hindustani Kingdom of Magadha was extended to the Indus, and it seems probable that the Greeks lost their influence in this part of the country as they did in the Upper Punjab, though they re-

Camels laden with Bhusa



Monument, old Fort, Mooltan



Mosque, with date trees

gained their position at the subsequent period.

For the next thousand years the conquerors of Mooltan present an amazing variety of race—Greco-Bactrians being followed by Khushans, who in turn gave place to the White Huns. When the Arabs first penetrated the valley of the Indus, the town was ruled by Chach, a Brahmin usurper, who died in A.D. 671. The Arabs entered India from Sindh, and after a victorious compaign they captured and garrisoned Mooltan. For three centuries the garrison remained the out-post of Islam in India though by 900 the Mooltan Governor was independent of Baghdad. About that time the followers of Abdullah, the Karamatin, seized Mooltan. Mahmud, the orthodox ruler of Ghazni, waged perpetual war upon this heritical sect, and the Ghaznivids kept a nominal control over Mooltan until overthrown by Mohammad of Ghor. The city fared but ill throughout these sectarian wars, and is said to have been deserted when the Gardezi Sayyaids first migrated in the 12th century ..

Mogul Rulers

From 1206 to 1528 Mooltan was nominally subject to the Kings of Delhi, though in fact it was almost independent. In 1397 Timur occupied the city on his way to Delhi, and in 1529 it passed to Baber. From A.D. 1555 it remained under Akbar and his successors forming a portion of the Mughal empire, and thence forward was ruled by a Provincial Governor, who was appointed by the Governor.

For 180 years there was no change in the Government at Mooltan, but when the power of the Moghals over these distant provinces was declining, in the year 1737, after Nadir Shah's invasion of India, a Sadozal Afghan, named Zahid Khan, was appointed Governor and styled himself the Nawab of the district. The Afghan Nawabs who succeeded him were continually engaged in internal conflicts with their relatives for the position of Nawab or in repelling attacks of the Sikhs, till the time of the first attack on Multan by Ranjit Singh, in 1802. Mooltan was at that time governed by Nawab Buzafar Khan, an able man, whose rule commenced in 1779. He repelled several attacks made by the Sikns, but usually he was obliged to pay heavy ransoms to induce Ranjit Singh to retire. The Sikh King, nowhere, had determined to take the place, and he made a final attempt in 1818. Muzaffar Khan, with only 2,000 men, held the fort from February to the 2nd June, when he fell, together with five of his eight sons and a favourite daughter, fighting sword in hand. At this seige, the great Bhungi Gun, called Zamzamma, now placed as a curiousity in front of the Lahore museum, was brought from Lahore and fired twice with considerable effect. The Sikhs left a garrison of 600 men in the fort, and retired to Lahore. Thus ended the rule of Afghan Nawabs of Mooltan.

Under Sikh Rule

Under the Sikh rule, governors of Mooltan were appointed, the last and best of whom was Diwan Savan Mal, who was nominated in 1821. He was murdered by a soldier under arrest for theft, who shot him on 11th Sept. 1844. He died a few days after. His son now succeeded, and he was the last of the Sikh Governors of Mooltan. He resigned his office to the British Resident, when the Government was entrusted to Sardar Khan, with Lt. Anderson as his assistant. On the 19th April, 1848, two days after his arrival, the Political Agent and Lt. Anderson were wounded, when inspecting the fort in company with Mul Raj. They escaped to the Eidgah, a strong building a mile to the north of the fort, but the next day their Sikh escort went over to the enemy, and the wounded officers were murdered. This led to the second Sikh War, in which it was captured on January, 3, 1849. The fortifications were dismantled in 1854.

The principal objects of interest in Mooltan are the Fort, the Eidgah, the beautiful tomb of Shah Rukn-i-Alam and the famous temple of Prahaladpuri which is said to have been mentioned in the Vedas.

The glazed pottery and enamel work of Mooltan are industries which have a very high reputation in India as well as in Europe and America.

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Franco-Soviet Pact Of Mutual Assistance

Nazi Menace Brings Two Leading Countries Of Europe Together

By Abdul Aziz Azad

MOSCOW, May 5.

After prolonged negotiations, and removing obstacles in the way, Soviet Russia and the French Republic have at last signed the Treaty of Mutual Assistance and thus added a new and effective link in the chain of measures maintaining peace in Europe.

Friendly relations existed between France and Russia before the Revolution. French interests, both commercial and political, were so great in this country, and her influence in the Czarist court so widespread, that Russia was considered almost a colony of France. Both countries were bound by a military alliance, and it may be said quite truely that Russia joined the World war not for her own interests, but to protect France, and was dragged into it through French influence and intrigue.

However, this situation changed after the October Revolution. France, once Russia's favourite ally, was treated by the new rulers of Russia in generally much the same fashion that they treated the other bourgeoise and imperialist enemies of the proletariat. All her investments and the property of French citizens in Russia were seized; concessions were cancelled; payment on French loans to Czarist Russia were stopped; and her influence was destroyed. This was followed by a long period of animosity and hostilities. France joined the Intervention on Russian territory through the shores of the Black Sea, and gave help in the form of money and arms to the anti-Soviet forces of the White Guards.

FRANCE'S CHANGED OUTLOOK.

These hostile actions against each other continued until the time that the Frenchmen began to realise that Germany, her fatal enemy, was not altogether crushed by the War, and, on the contrary, was rapidly preparing for revenge. Soviet Russia, on the other hand, putting an end to counter-revolutionary activity within her borders, brought the Civil War to a finish and set herself to the task of putting in order and reconstructing her ruined industries. She adopted the First Five Year Plan and within a considerably short time began to show signs of recovery from the dreadful conditions that had faced her as a result of the World War, the Civil War, Intervention the Blocade, drought and famine.

Realizing the danger of Germany's military revival and the spirit of revenge that she harboured, on the one hand, and faced with the problem of regaining her former commercial domination in Russia, on the other, French statesmen were compelled by healthy ideas to establish normal diplomatic and trade relations with red Russia. This tendency towards co-operation was later re-enforced by the problem of finding timely ways of coping with probable German aggression. Russia, with her population of 170 millions and almost inexhaustible natural resources, was the real cause for Germany's defeat. She must again be made an ally of France, particularly when the attitude of America and of Great Britain were so uncertain towards the created situation in Europe.

NAZI MENACE.

After Hitler's coming to power in Germany, no secrets were made of the fact that Germany was preparing for new adventures and that her plans were to expand her frontiers, particularly in the East of Europe, and to occupy part of the territory belonging to the U.S.S.R. and the Baltic States. At the same time Fascist armament was a direct menace to peace in the West of Europe, and in the first place, to France herself. In 1933, Paul Boncour, the then French Foreign Minister, proposed to the U.S.S.R. a treaty differing but little from a military alliance. However, it seems that this idea was not acceptable to the U.S.S.R., who feels that military alliances are a means of hastening wars rather than of stopping them. She, on her side, proposed to France the signing of regional pacts of security in which all European states would be included. This proposal was strongly supported by the late Louis Barthou.

Negotiations were begun between France and the Soviet Union to prepare a draft agreement that was to be signed later. In the meantime, every effort was made to induce Germany and Poland to join them in signing the new treaty guaranteeing the peace in Europe. Unfortunately, they met with no success either in Berlin or Warsaw, and now the treaty has been signed in Paris by Mr. Potemkin, the Soviet Ambassador, and Mr. Laval, the French Foreign Minister.

TERMS OF TREATY.

The new Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance, which supplies the best guarantee against war, is a serious warning to an Aggressor, for it points out to him the fact that in the case of aggressive action on his part he will have to face a number of Governments as enemies. Most of the clauses of the Treaty are based on the Covenant of the League of Nations and it clarifies and strengthens those guarantees of collective security that have been foreseen by Article 10 of the Covenant.

Article 1 of the Treaty is as follows: In the event that the U.S.S.R. or France, should prove to be the object of a threat or in danger of an attack from some European State, France, and likewise the U.S.S.R., undertake to proceed mutually with immediate consultation to the end of taking measures for the enforcement of the provisions of Article 10 of the Covenant of the League of Nations."

This Treaty, it seems, binds each of the signatories to mutual assistance only in the event that the Aggressor is a European state (probably of Aryan origin). In the event that the Aggressor proves to be an Oriental (say Japan) the respective signatories will have to look to some one else for help, or depend on her own strength. This is clear from Article 2 which runs as follows: "In the event that under the conditions provided for in Article 15, paragraph 7, of the League of Nations' Covenant, the U.S.S.R. or France should prove to be, despite the sincerely peaceful intentions of both countries, an object of an unprovoked attack from some 'European' State, France and the U.S.S.R. mutually will immediately render one another assistance and support."

Article 3 of the Treaty obliges the signatories to give immediate assistance and support as laid down in Article 16 of the League of Nations Statutes, even if the Council of the League, for one reason or another, could not adopt a decision.

SOVIET PRESS EXPRESSES SATISFACTION.

The Soviet press expresses great satisfaction over the signing of the Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance, and emphatically convinces its public that it has nothing in common with imperialistic military alliance. The "Moscow Daily News" wfites: "The profound difference in principle between pacts of mutual assistance and treaties of alliance, to which bourgeoise governments so readily have recourse, is quite evident. Such treaties of alliance usually had in view the isolation and surrounding of one or another government and led to the development of hostile groupings which in the final analysis, hastened the outbreak of war."

"Izvestia," the official organ of the Soviet Government, writes in an editorial: "The Franco-Soviet Treaty will convince any government leading a policy of aggression that all hopes to separate the Governments working for peace will be futile and that the aggressor will have to face a united front. Further the newspaper writes: "The fact that a treaty of mutual assistance has been concluded between two governments having different social orders proves how greatly they value the general peace, and how unswerving is their will to defend the peace unitedly." In conclusion the "Izvestia" writes: "The Franco-Soviet Treaty of Mutual Assistance will enter the annals of history as a most important diplomatic act serving the cause of peace, and not directed against or harmful to any other government."

Treaties similar to the one just signed by the U.S.S.R. and France are expected to be signed shortly between the Soviet Union, on the one hand, and Czechoslovakia, the Little Entente, and the Baltic States on the other. The Foreign Minister of France, Mr. P. Laval, will shortly arrive in Moscow to exchange and deposit the newly signed and ratified Treaty of Mutual Assistance.

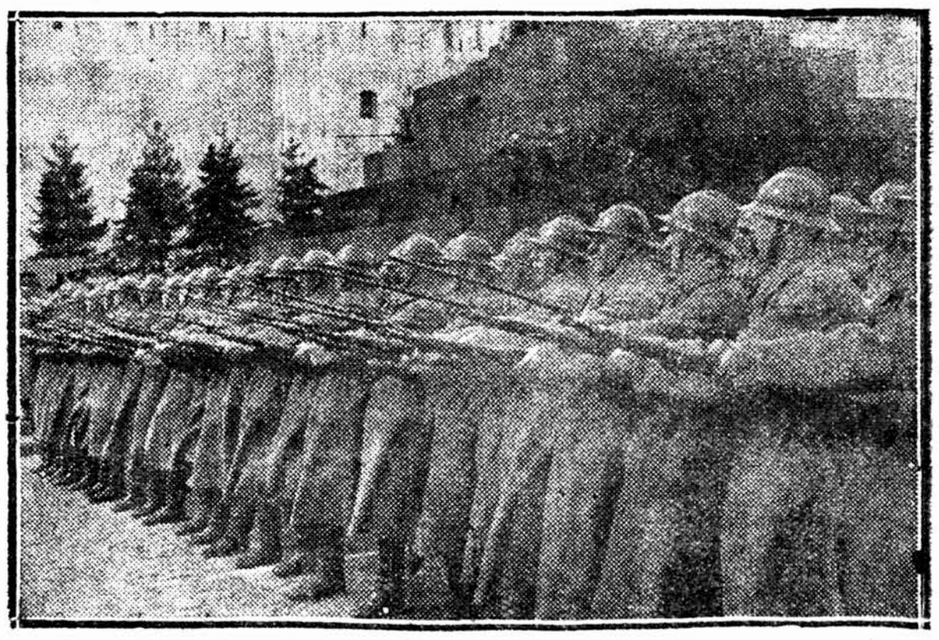
PRESS AND PUBLICATIONS IN U.S.S.R.

The part that is being played by the press and publications in the political life, industrial construction, and cultural development in the U.S.S.R. is immense. The press and publications are known as the sharpest instrument, and the most effective, in the hand of any government, is fully utilized by the Soviet Government in the advancing of the home and foreign policy, and the building of socialism.

During the first year after the

(Continued on page 13).

"Maxim Gorky", the world's largest airship, flying over the Red Square at the head of 750 aeroplanes that participated in the military review. Beneath are the tanks passing Lenin's Mausoleum, on the left where War Commissar Voroshilov, Joseph Stalin and others stood reviewing the Parade.



Red Soldiers, with their rifles ready, during the military review on the Red Square

Too Many Brainworkers

A Tragedy And A Social Danger

By JOSEPH CAILLAUX

M. Caillaux, formerly Minister of Finance in the French Cabinet, is now one of France's most able publicists. In this article he develops a striking and unorthodox idea. More dangerous to society even than the unemployed, he says, are the disillusioned young men of education who have fallen from their intellectual level into junior clerical posts—the intellectually unemployed. This is the force which makes for Fascism. And the cause is our educational system, which gives schooling to all classes and floods the makret with surplus discontented brainworkers.

(Copy Right—Reserved.)

All over the world are young workers whom the factories have turned out on to the streets. It is one of the most irrotional paradoxes of our age of contradictions that so much new strength is wasting itself and that these young people, who grew up in the midst of the many privations of the war period, to-day suffer from cold and hunger, sleep in open doorways or in night shelters, and have to rely on the public soup-kitchens for their meals.

But still more pitiful, and more charged with menace to our civilisation, is, it seems to me, the condition of our young intellectuals. There are Doctors of Law exploited in large French stores, whose names I could mention, for a monthly salary of 300 francs; there are trained engineers working in the fields side by side with agricultural labourers; there are "future professors" whose nights are spent in sorting letters in the central post-offices.

Beside all these individuals who have dropped out of their mental class but who despite their fall remain among the socially privileged, I could cite hundreds of others who, discarding their valueless diplomas, are faced with the most complete abandonment of all their former life and hopes. The hospitals, sanatoria and dispensaries are eloquent witnesses of their material misery. but the inner, psychological, aspect of their distress too often remains unknown.

I am afraid, for my part, that many of these mentally unemployed, after a long period of stagnation and demoralisation to which I can foresee no limits, will suffer their youthful enthusiasm to be ruthlessly levelled away, to the detriment of the nation's vitality. If the men who have for years sacrificed to many pleasures to obtain the culture which they so much valued come to understand the uselessness of their efforts and to lose all moral courage, unemployment will not only be an appalling waste but a tight check on the future productivity of the countries

But it is above all in its social consequences that the decline seems to me so distressing. A modern man of 30 is quite different from a man of the same age a generation ago. The latter grew up in conditions of relative equilibrium, imbued since childhood with a commonsense and wisdom, which, I hope only temporarily, have ceased to exist in our time. Our young people were brought up in the atmosphere of the war. Their intellectual formation was completed after the peace in that crisis-period of public blindness before 1929. They have seen the ease, the taste for luxury, the will to power, which animated their fathers; and now, having attained the heights of prosperity, the world has experienced the deepest depression that, if one can correctly judge the events of one's own time, history has ever known.

Just as it was about to realise its powers of new growth and development as its predecessors did, the new generation found itself constricted and circumscribed in its activities. Aspiring to easy success, to luxury, to power, it is to-day reduced to misery. One can easily understand its terrible deception, and one cannot wonder that, imbued with a spirit of revolt, it ardently aspires to a new order which will release it from its entanglements .

In Germany we saw the unanimous adherence of a disrupted generation press forward a revolutionary movement to success, and even in France bands of quite young men, who can be reproached with nothing but an excess of sincerity and ignorance, give their allegiance to dead ideals and exchange their trusted leaders for those who can promise the fulfilment of unrealisable hopes. This is the power which surged forward to Fascism, and I can see nothing but Fascism ahead for our civilisation if it does not reintegrate these unwanted and disillusioned young people into its economic and social body .

The distress of youth which is one of the composite aspects of the present crisis is an issue of the war, of unrestrained technical progress in industry—in short, of economic anarchy. Nothing less than the organising power of a whole generation, therefore, can correct it.

All the States have engaged in a struggle against unemployment which has sometimes had results; but the public authorities have almost completely overlooked the out-of-work intellectuals, and have not understood how profound was their misery and what were its special causes.

The problem of unemployed intellectuals, as of unemployment in general, has been caused by an excess of workers. It is the school which in the post-war period has been the source of an overproduction which is all the more formidable in that it bears not on goods and machines but on the material of humanity.

Legislative reforms inspired by a fine democratic ideal, but which necessarily brought grave complications in the realm of facts, have given children of the lower classes access to secondary education. It was originally intended that severe selection should prevent an excessive number of pupils from flooding the secondary schools and colleges, but unfortunately there is good reason to fear that this intention has remained a dead letter in the sphere of practical application. The school and college authorities seem, in fact, to take in as many children as can be accommodated in the class-rooms. They are not concerned to distinguish the most promising pupils but to find room for the largest number in the available space. Classes of 30, 50, and in some French schools even 70 pupils, guided painfully by a harassed master through the term, are obviously not suited to produce the best type of higher workers and must flood the labour market with unwanted brainworkers of inferior quality.

This is one of the most tragic of all our problems, and, as it is not impossible of solution, it is one which legislatures should tackle without delay.

"I want a shave", said the disgruntled Sergeant as he climbed into the barber's chair. "No haircut, no shampoo, no rum, witch-hazel, hair-tonic. hot towels or face-massage. I don't want the manicurist to hold my hand. nor the bootblack to handle my feet. I don't want to be brushed off, and I'll put on my coat myself, I just want a plain shave with no trimmings. Understand that?"

"Yes, sir," said the barber quietly. "Lather, sir?"

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FRANCO--SOVIET PACT OF MUTUAL ASSISTANCE

(Continued from page 11)

Revolution the press was used mainly for propaganda for the new regime and for furious attacks against the old order of things. Then it was used to arouse the spirit of reconstruction and the building of industries. Afterwards, the great Five Year Plan and the movement for the collectivization of agriculture became the subject for press, periodicals, and books. Now Stalin has put a new task before it, namely: "The chief thing is now our attention towards living people." In accordance with this slogan the press and publications now come to the aid of the individual. They help him in his work; in his way of life; in his education; and in the removal of all that hinders his moral, material, and cultural progress.

All of the press and publicity is in the hands of the State in this country, and is directly controlled, as regards its contents and subject matter, by "Glavlit" (head of literature), a department of the Educational Commissariat. As regards the financial side of the paper, each newspaper forms an independent unit and is subject to the trust or organization it belongs to. Book publishing is carried out by "Ogiz," or the State Printing House Trust.

A STRICTLY PLANNED SYSTEM.

The press and publications of this country work on a strictly planned system, a plan dictated by the political situation of a given period and worked out by the Press Bureau of the Communist Party. One of the most valuable qualities of the Soviet press is its devotedness to public interests and to "Self-criticism." By means of wide and outspoken criticism a huge number of defects of Government, Party officials and individuals have been removed, and many blunders brought to light and corrected.

Not only Metropolitan cities and towns, but even the smallest village, collective farm, factory, workshop and government office have their own newspapers. Besides the central newspapers with huge circulations, there are factory papers, peasant papers, wall newspapers, and the so-called "living" newspapers. The number of newspapers has increased 1,300 p.c. since the Revolution. This figure alone is sufficient to show how much progress has been made by the press of this country, and how much importance is attached to it. In 1913, in all the territory of the Russian Empire there were but 859 newspapers with a total circulation of 2,700,000 copies. All, with the exception of about a dozen, were printed in the Russian language. In 1934, however, there were 11,000 printed newspapers operating with a total circulation of 36,500,000 copies, 11,000,000 copies of which were published in 69 languages of the national minorities and other groups not speaking the Russian language.

"WALL NEWSPAPERS."

Besides the central "Peasants' Gazette' with a huge circulation, the Kolhozes and Sovhozes (peasants) have their own printed newspapers in the various localities, exceeding 4,000 in number, not to speak of the 500,000 wall newspapers which are compiled and handwritten by the peasants themselves. Every profession and every branch of industry, of cultural and educational institutions, has its own newspaper, be it a printed one, or a hand-written one, depending upon the number of people it serves. There are over 3,000 factory newspapers, some with a circulation as low as 15, others with a distribution exceeding 20,000.

A press as huge as that of the Soviets could naturally not be run only by professional newspapermen. Most of the correspondence published in the press come from Rab and Sov Kors, as worker and peasant correspondents are called, who number, in all the Soviet Union, well over 3 million. In every school there is a wall newspaper run by the school-children themselves. Thus from an early age these children learn how to write, what to write, and why to write. This gives them a very practical opportunity to participate in the social and political life of their country.

PRINTED BOOKS.

As regards book printing, a great progress has been made both in quality and quantity of the books published. In 1913, 90 million volumes were printed, while 1934 the number of books printed reached the astounding figure of 480 million, published in 105 languages. In the 11 years ending in 1928, 2,000,000,000 volumes of books were published in this country. In the following 5 years the same number were published, and in the 2 year six-month period that followed the same number of publications was maintained.

While before the Revolution very few books were published in other than the Russian language, this situation is no longer true to-day. During 1934, 75,000,000 volumes were published in the Ukranian language, 18,000,000 in the Caucasian language, and 16,000,000 books in the Uzbek, Tadjik, and Turkmenian languages.

40 p.c. of the total books published deal with political, social and economic topics. 42 million volumes of the 480 million books published in 1934 were categoried as art literature, while 22 million volumes were books for children.

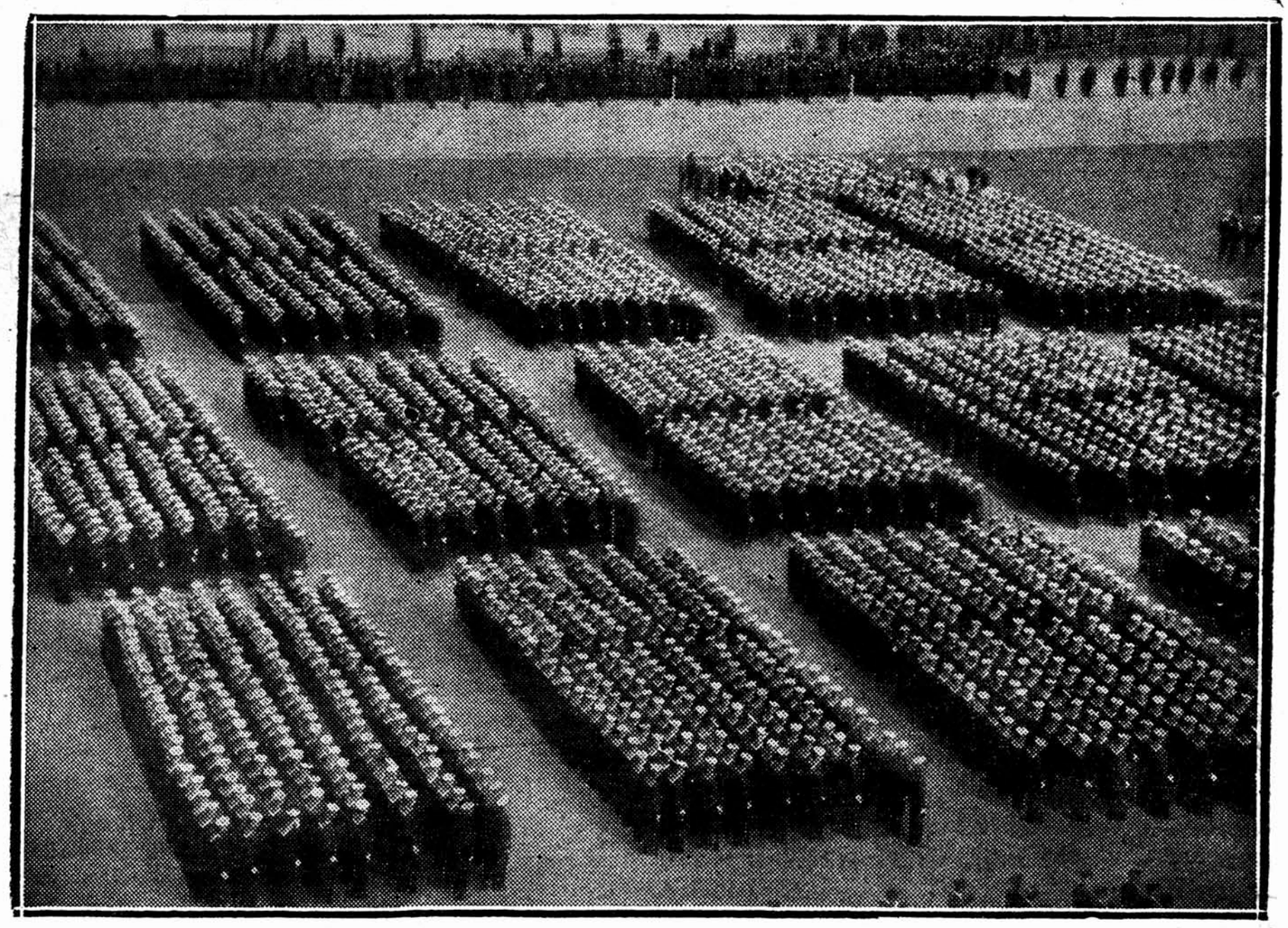
During the course of the last 10 years a great number of new writers from the ranks of the worker and peasant youth have come to the surface. They travel in the villages, Holhozes and Sovhozes, visit factories and new constructions, and write about the current life and other topics of the day. Writers in Soviet Russia are the most privileged of persons, and are supported, helped, and encouraged in all respects by the authorities.

STUDY IRANIAN ART.

The second International Congress for Studying Iranian Art, held in 1931, unanimously decided to meet again in the U.S.S.R. in September of 1935. Now preparations are being made to inaugurate the 3rd Congress in Leningrad, wherein representatives from 18 countries are invited to participate.

The Leningrad Hermitage Museum has every right to be proud of its art treasures, particularly of its most precious collection of Iranian art pertaining to the Ahmeni and Sasani periods. In the Hermitage is organized the world's largest collection of Oriental art. In its 80 halls devoted especially to this art, not only the art of Iran is to be found, but also of those countries with which Iran has cultural relations. The Hermitage is the one single museum where one can study by means of historical monuments the cultural relations of Iran with the ancient nations, and also the cultural and trade relations of Asia Minor with Europe.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW



Red Sailors, as they took part in the military parade on the Uritskys' Square.

The father was reading the school-report which had just been handed to him by his hopeful son. His brow was wrathful as he read: "English, poor; French, weak; mathematics, fair"; and he gave a glance of disgust at the quaking lad. "Well, dad," said the son, "it is not as good as it might be, but have you seen that?" And he pointed to the next line, which read: "Health, excellent."

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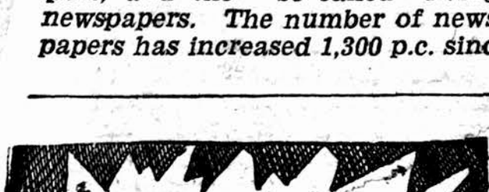

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About Studios And Stars

Baghdad Beauties In Broadway Brassieres!

RIDICULOUS ANOMALIES AND ANACHRONISMS ON THE INDIAN SCREEN

By K. AHMAD ABBAS

Two myths deserve to be exploded. One is that the cinema is an "infant" industry in India, the other legend attributes sheer incompetence in direction and want of intelligence in story interest to "financial reasons". Mr. Abbas does not touch the first. But he dynamites the second completely.

What is wrong with the Indian films? A thousand times this question has been asked and as many times answered.

I would put the question in another way. Is there anything really right with the Indian films? And even at the risk of being dubbed a snob, a highbrow, a destructive critic and what not I must say there is hardly anything which is not wrong with the Indian productions.

Honourable exceptions, of course, there are though I will name no names for fear of being called partial. But these exceptions are rare and only help to prove the rule. And the fact remains—however unpalatable it might be to our sense of vanity—that most of the stuff doled out by the numerous Indian studios is crude and worthless.

COMMONSENSE LACKING

The excuse of lack of proper finances has been offered again and again. We have no money: how can we produce quality pictures like the foreign producers? This is the usual excuse. I admit the amount of money available to a producer goes a long way to improve his pictures. But money can never be a substitute for intelligence and common sense. Does it need a lot of money, I ask, to know that Broadway brassieres of the Follies girls type were not in vogue among the Harem ladies of Baghdad in the 10th century? Is it very expensive to see that the heroine who is playing the role of a gypsy girl does not do her hair like an American chorus girl Even the poorest producer who does possess a grain of common sense would not allow the dashing Rajput Cavalier of the mediaeval age that his hero is supposed to be to don cow-boy breaches and Regulation military boots!

See any Indian picture and you will find it full of absurd anomalies and ridiculous anachronisms. Dances of chorus girls in Broadway briefs are a too well-known feature of all Indian films supposed to portray medieval life. Then the Indian hero, be he a 18th century Rajput, a 16th century Arab, or an Aryan of the era before Christ, must have Ronald Colman moustaches and, of course, an Indian heroine cannot do without pencilled eyebrows, no matter even if she is supposed to be a cave-woman!

THEATRICAL DIALOGUES

Nor does it require a lot of capital to substitute the unnatural and theatrical dialogue by simple and natural conversation. Does it cheapen production, I wonder, to have the leading characters boring the audience again and again with uncalled-for songs and ridiculous duets? Or for that matter, is it very expensive to make the characters act in a natural and convincing manner?

No. I can never be convinced that the Indian film industry has not been progressing because of lack of funds. It is common sense it lacks.

QUALITY PICTURES PAY

That quality pictures do not pay is another of the excuses offered by the Indian producers when they are accused of flooding the market with cheap stuff that they call box-office smashers. That to some extent they are right is evident for the ordinary picturegoer has for so long been used to see the slap-stick-cum-sex-appeal thingummies that he cannot be expected to enthuse over really good and finely acted pictures. But the situation is not as hopeless as it seems. Recently about half a dozen or so really first class Indian talkies have been produced and though I will again desist from mentioning the names these films can compete with the best from abroad. And it is encouraging to note that they have all been successful from the box-office point of view also. In fact one or two of them have had record-breaking runs in the principal cities, which all goes to show that quality pictures too have a future in India—if we insist on seeing them and withdrawing our patronage from all others.

BETTE DAVIS LIKES UNCONVENTIONAL TYPES

Hollywood, Calif.—Bette Davis prefers hard-boiled or unconventional roles above all others.

"The sweet or conventional type of woman on the screen," she said during an interview on the set of "The Girl From 10th Avenue," her new Warner Bros. vehicle, "is the least interesting to do. She is also usually ineffective on the screen. It's the hardest thing in the world to make that kind of girl interesting.

"Not being a wishy-washy type of individual", Bette continued, "I can't be happy doing that kind of role. My first picture, 'The Rich Are Always With Us,' which starred Ruth Chatterton, presented me in a silly type of role which probably no one even remembers. Certainly it made no impression. My first unconventional role was in 'The Cabin in the Cotton". And that started me on the upward path. 'The Cabin' was followed by really fascinating roles in 'Fog over Frisco,' and 'Bordertown'.

"Then came the chance to do 'Of Human Bondage', which I liked best of all. "However, it was a terrible problem for me to decide whether I should take the role or not. When I read the script I thought it was impossible for me. I didn't think I could be that character, nor even touch it.

"I had never known a cockney girl or man well in my life. I had nothing to go upon except Somerset Maugham's book and the character he created. Believe me, I studied it as I had never studied a role before.

"Then I heard of an English housekeeper who was cockney-born. I located her, found she still knew plenty of cockney accent and language, and engaged her to come and stay with us. She was in my home for five weeks, and we never talked anything but cockney. And we talked it all the time—we made silly conversation like a couple of kids, just to be practicing.

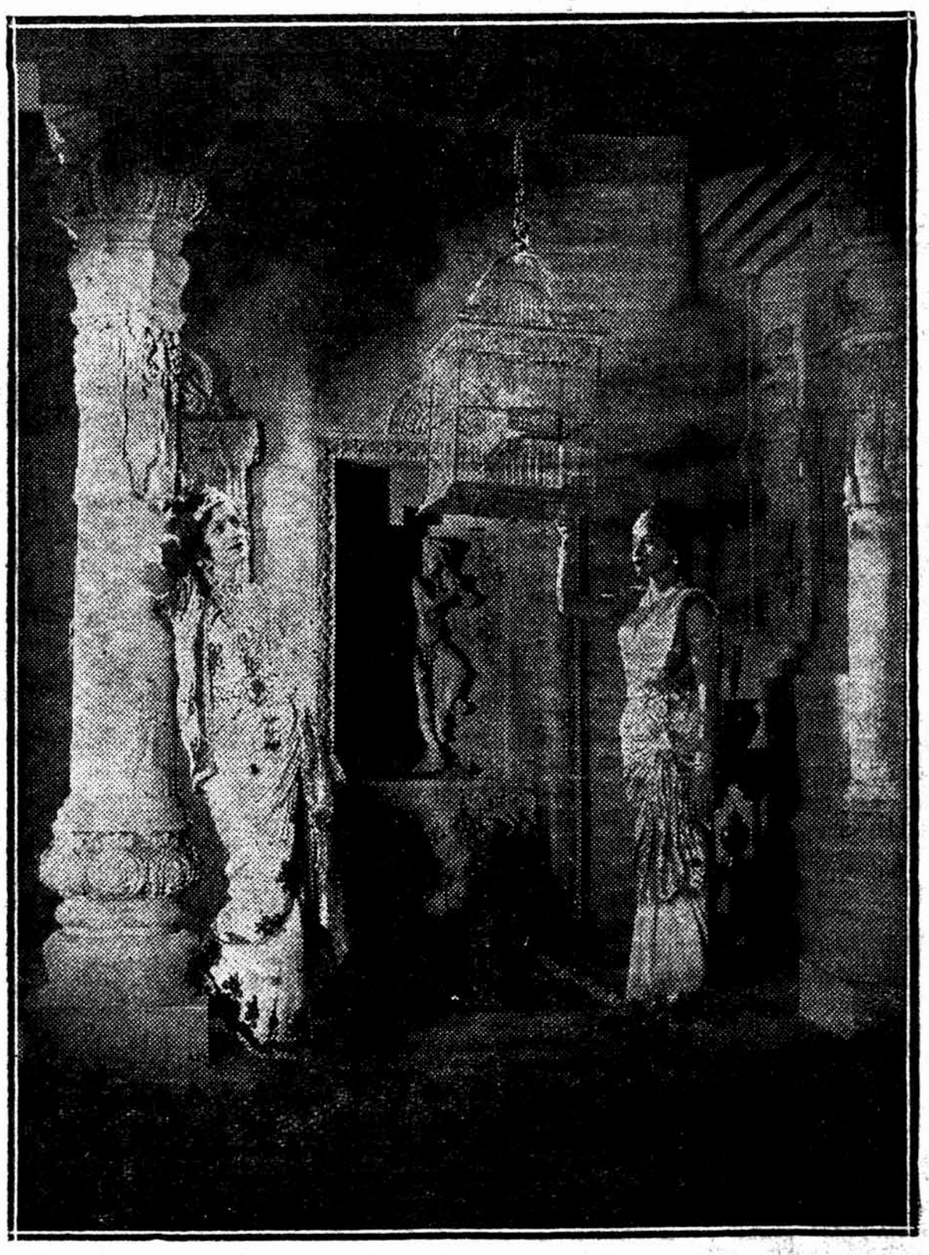
"Then came the first week's studio rehearsals. I was the only American in a cast completely British, headed by that awfully fine artist, Leslie Howard. Every one of the cast seemed to be feeling bewilderment and admiration for an American actress who had the nerve to believe she could do that role. The courage it took for me to go through with it I simply can't tell you.

"In the end I was nearly heartbroken because the censors cut the very heart out of the finished picture. Many of my most difficult and successful scenes were thrown out bodily.

"So I really was disappointed when the picture was released, and I honestly never expected to hear the praise I received.

"After all the compliments I did expect to win a Film Academy nomination, and was considerably disappointed. But when it became a matter of a write-in candidacy, I promptly forgot about it. "The Girl From 10th Avenue is somewhat unconventional also, but she is a character who wins sympathy and deserves it. I love her!"

During the interview it was learned that Miss Davis is just enough "different" to enjoy trout fishing and cleaning the fish! On one trip with her husband, "Ham" Nelson, to the Sierras, she cleaned thirty trout before one morning's breakfast. "I am keen for nicely fried fresh brook trout, she explained gaily, "and I just love to get them shiningly clean before I drop them into the sizzling bacon fat!"



"Dhuvan Dhar" (Alarsha Chitra), Kumaris Lela Chitnis and Kamla Varerkar.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S AWARD FOR FINE WORK

The first international recognition of motion picture achievement was accorded King Vidor, Paramount director, recently when he was presented with the first League of Nations cinema award by Lionel Vasse, acting French Consul in Los Angels.

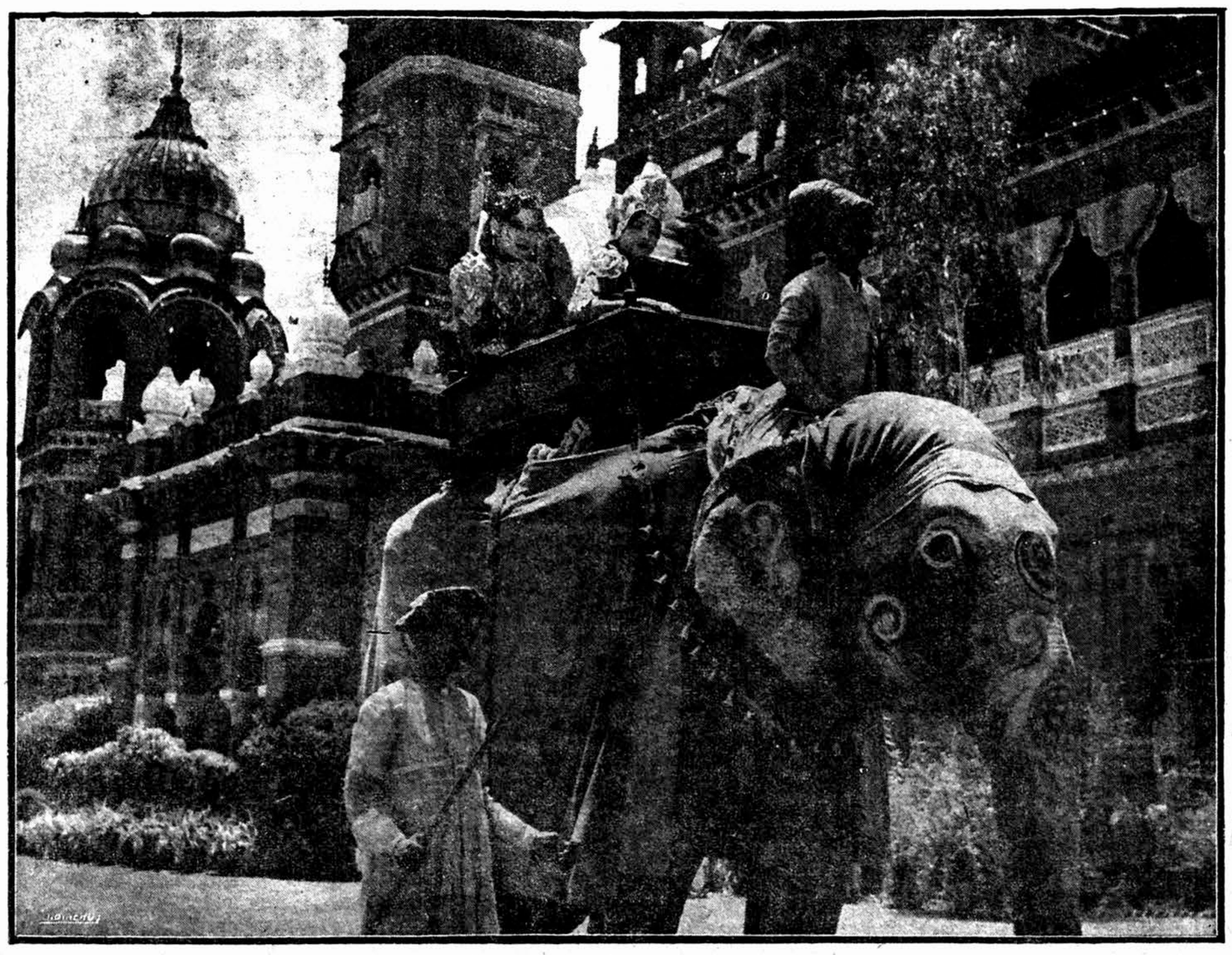
The medal "for the outstanding motion picture direction for 1934" was awarded to Vidor for his production of "Our Daily Bread" and is the first of such awards to be made annually by the League.

Vasse, acting for Henri Diot, who retired as French consul here before he was able to carry out his plans to give Vidor the medal, made the presentation in the office of Ernst Lubitsch, managing director of Paramount direction. Didot originally started the move to have the league recognize outstanding Hollywood achievements.

It was a double celebration for Vidor, who received the medal just after signing a producer-director contract with Paramount. He was first notified of the medal while directing his latest picture, "The Wedding Night" with Gary Cooper and Anna Sten.

The solid gold medal, four inches in diameter, specifically mentioned "Our Daily Bread" and also included Vidor's long record of successful pictures.

Andre LaFargue, Commander of the French Legion of Honour and and attache of the French consulate in New Orleans, assisted in the ceremonies.



Kumari Rampyari in 'Life is a Stage" (Devki Bose Production) will be released at the Roxy.

On Location With Mae West

(BY LOUIS ALONZO).

While two year-old lions, a couple of Russian wolf hounds, six monkeys and fourteen parrots hovered belligerantly in the back ground, I went on location with Mae West. It was an experience to be remembered. Seeing Mae West any place is a real accomplishment. Going with her on the first location trip of her career is even more intriguing. But with lions, dogs, monkeys and parrots around to make it even more exciting, the experience is unforgettable.

Whatever stage Miss West happens to be working on for her new Paramount picture, "Goin' To Town" is securely barred to all visitors. Only authorized newspaper people are allowed on, and then only in the company of a studio guide. So it was only after some little difficulty—and with the aid of Miss West's personal request—that I was permitted to go with her.

We were scheduled to leave the studio at 8 o'clock, so I arrived there, not without a struggle fifteen minutes early. I discovered that my hostess had been there since 6-30 gettingready for the day's work. I was permitted to ride in Miss West's own car, with her maid, Director Alexander Hall and the blonde star herself.

The location was at a home in Pasadena about a half hour drive from Hollywood. "Exterior shots" were to be made for use as Miss West's Long Island mansion in the picture.

"I'm really a little excited," smiled Miss West as we started off. "You know, this is my fifth picture, but it's the first I've ever gone on location. I like new experiences, and this should be a good one."

I felt vaguely superior. I had been on two locations—"Lives of A Bengal Lancer," and "Ruggles of Red Gap." That enabled me to know something about motion picture business that La West didn't know.

En route Hall and Miss West discussed the scenes to be shot during the day. Hall always prepares at night for the next day's work. He has a floor plan of his set, and using coins or buttons for his placers, moves them about figuring out his action and his camera angles. A good-luck charm, he says, represents Miss West in his "rehearsals."

Hall explained his ideas of the day's work. From time to time Miss West would interrupt. Sometimes her suggestions would be adopted, sometimes not. But they discussed the whole thing amiably, striving together to get the most out of each scene.

The location spot was a beautiful white mansion, surrounded by spacious and well-kept grounds. The "crew" of the picture had preceded us, and everything was ready for the first scene.

This was to show Miss West and her entourage arriving home in state, presumably from South America. Four huge limousines were to bring the party to the gates. In them would be Miss West, Tito Coral, Gilbert Emery and Monroe Owsley. Plus the two lions, two dogs, six monkeys and fourteen parrots.

Mr. Hall gave me a seat of honour alongside himself, right under the peering camera lens, and the scene began. First it was just a long shot of the four cars arriving at the gate. Then the cameras moved in for a close of Miss West in her car. This took up the entire morning, and lunch was called.

Lunch on location is an experience. The studio provides box lunches for all members of the entire troupe. Miss West eats lightly at midday.

When she is in the studio she always has a light lunch, usually a salad, in her dressing room. She never goes to the studio cafe.

"I'm too busy," she explained to me. "I work while I eat. I really like to eat, but I save my appetite for dinner. I have a breakfast of orange juice and coffee, a light lunch, and a real meal when I get home at night—steak, chops potatoes, vegetables and all the trimmings. By the time I do get home, I figure I've really earned a meal."

In the afternoon more shots were made of limousiness going through the gate, up the driveway to the very doors of the house. Miss West worked with the animal actors as well as the human ones. She is absolutely fearless. To my amazement she walked rightup to the two lions, scratched their ears, and made instant friends. And this, mind you, but a short time after one of the beasts had snapped at a cameraman, ripping the sleeve of his leather jacket, but fortunately not touching the flesh.

"All you have to do is show them you're not afraid," said Mae "They like to be petted. And for that matter, who doesn't?"

Location trips, at this time of the year, usually end at five o'clock. The light fades rapidly from then on, and it is impossible to make satisfactory "shots." As we were preparing to leave, the usual crowd of autograph seekers could be seen hanging around outside the gates of the estate. Miss West's two armed guards were prepared to see her safely in her car, and under way again, when one tiny youngster squeezed through the iron bars of the gate.

"Oh, Miss West. Can I have your autograph?"

"Sure, honey," said Mae. "What's your name?"

"Dorothy."

Miss West wrote: "To Dorothy: Life is full of a lot of tight squeezes. I hope you get through them all as easily as you got thru the gate. Mae West.

We got in the car and started off, followed by the two detectives, who are constantly with the blonde star to protect her against anything and everything.

We arrived back in the studio, and went to the dressing room.

"Well," said Mae. "It is been a pleasant day. Come up and see me again some time."

And I certainly will!

FROM HOLLYWOOD

After twelve years as the independent producer of his own pictures, Harold Lloyd has temporarily forsaken that field and signed a contract with Paramount to star in "The Milky Way." After completing the picture he will return to his independent activities. Lloyd feels that the story is ideal for his particular brand of comedy. Leo McCarey who directed "Ruggles of Red Gap" which starred Charles Laughton, will handle the megaphone on this production.

* * * *

Marlene Dietrich is back in Hollywood again after a short vacation in New York where she viewed many Broadway plays. At present she is discussing future story possibilities with Paramount's new production head Ernst Lubitsch.

* * * *

Henry Hathaway who did a marvelous job of directing "Lives of a A Bengal Lancer" will next direct "Peter Ibbetson". Gary Cooper is scheduled to star... This will be the young director's third with Gary. The first being "Now and Forever".

* * * *

"The Duster" a story by James Edward Grant, has been purchased by Paramount as a possible starring vehicle for George Raft. If cast, Raft would get a new type story, the writing dealing with the exploits of a commercial aviator.

* * * *

Seven months of intensive shopping were spent in preparation for the manufacture of costumes and accessories worn by players in Cecil B. DeMille's production "The Crusades," according to Frank C. Richardson, manager of the wardrobe department at Paramount. The United States and Europe were scoured to obtain materials called for in the historical production. Even the string used in the weaving of the metal mesh jackets worn by the Crusade soldiers, was made to order in Austria.

* * * *

Twenty-four yards of slipper satin were required to make the weddingdress worn by Loretta Young in DeMille's "The Crusades". The beads in the pearl girdle worn by the player weigh ten pounds and were hand-strung to conform with the wedding gown. It took three seamstresses to complete the dress.

* * * *

Mae West's next picture probably will have the background of Alaska during the gold rush days and will carry the tentative production title "Klondike". Paramount announced recently. Miss West herself will write the story and will prepare the screen play.

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Books And Their Writers

NEW NOVELS

WIND IN THE EAST. By Farry Edmonds. Ward, Lock & Co.
TWO LITTLE SHIPS. By E. Laurie Long. Ward, Lock & Co.

The "Russian bogey" and the alarmist propaganda of which the Soviet is so frequently a victim have evidently influenced Mr. Farry Edmonds in selecting a theme for his novel. The "Nicholas Plan" in which Russia prepares to bomb England from the air and flood London with poison gas is evolved by a few "Red" officials with the help of two Britishers, one of them an ex-Minister of Munitions, but comes to nought owing to the counter-efforts of a couple of patriotic Englishmen who dare every sort of danger to bring the culprit to light. After a series of hair breadth escapes and a sojourn in Russia—quite impartially narrated by Mr. Edmonds—the plot is frustrated and the conspirators brought to light. The author is good at characterisation and succeeds in making "Wind in the East" the sort of book which will help to ally the tedium of a long railway journey.

"Two Little Ships" is a very human story which is sure to delight those readers who are on the lookout for the "and they lived happily ever after" type of denoument. There are three couples in the book and everything comes right for each one of them which is after all what tthey deserve to the last shining ha'penny bit of good luck. There is a very fine character—study of two essentially modern English girls delightfully quick-witted and possessing a power of repartee not generally encountered in life. Things happen with an agreeable rush as things must to agreeable people who agree never to disagree on essential points.

The frequency of the nautical terms and expressions sprinkled throughout the story is rather trying but it is a novel worth reading all the same for its humour and shrewd observations upon life.

H. C. V.

BOOK NOTES

"The Ancient World," by Dr. T. R. Glover, is a history book written less for students than for those who have not yet had their introduction to the classics.

* * * *

In "Modern Mystics" Sir Francis Younghusband gives an account of a number of individuals who in recent times have experienced a super-normal religious ecstasy.

* * * *

"I Was Hitler's Prisoner" (Gollancz) is the narrative of one of the earliest victims of the Nazi regime, Herr Stefan Lorant, formerly editor-in-chief of the "Munchener Illustriete Presse."

* * * *

Mr. Vincent Sheean has written a fascinating book, "In Search of History" which can be read for its adventures—from Germany to Moscow, from China to the Riff; for its ideas; for the circumstances that turned a curious, limited young Irish American into a fine observer of life very dissatisfied with all who pursue only personal satisfactions. All the 'twenties come to life in it.

* * * *

The 1934 Pulitzer Prizes, America's most coveted literary awards have been won by Miss Josephine Johnson's novel, "Now in November:" Miss Audrey Wurdemann's book of verse, "Bright Ambush"; Mr. Douglas Southall Freeman's biography, "Robert E. Lee:" and Mr. Charles McLean Andrews's historical work, "The Colonial Period in American History."

GUJERATI LITERATURE

(1) MA BAP THAVUN AKARUN CHHE. (2) SHIKSHAK HO TO?, by Gijubhai, published by the Shri Dakshinamurti Prakashan Mandir, Bhavnagar, price As. 10 each.

The title of the first book means "It is difficult to the true mother and father" and the second "If you were a teacher, what would you do"? The first one is a collection of thirty-seven and the second of forty-two stories, which seem to be taken out of real life and based on personal experience. They are pleasant to read and at the same time valuable guides respectively to parents and teachers, as they bear on the question of the proper discharge of their duties. In short they tell parents and teachers to be the "friends" of their children and wards, and not tyrants at home and dictators in schools. Both of them are gently led on to the correct path they should tread, and if the "tips" are followed, they should not encounter much difficulty in making the lives of the children happy, at home or in school.

—K.

AMEE, by J. B. Durkal, Ahmedabad, price Re. 1|8.

"Amee" means Nectar: the author, however, explains the title of his book by calling it "a collection of essays: Obiter Dicta". Prof. Durkal is a practised writer and a well-known thinker, with a bias for conservatism in religious and social matters. He essays to harmonize the new and the old, a difficult problem at all times. However, it is a necessary stage in our development and an inevitable one during the period of transition through which we are passing. He has written about twelve books till now, bearing on various subjects, religious, political, literary, social, juvenile and humorous. This collection, for instance, contains essays both grave and gay; on grave subjects as Jyoti (Light) and gay as the ordinary vegetable Bhinda (Lady's Finger) and still more ordinary article of food Raytun (curds mixed with salt, mustard and vegetable). Observations on such common subjects as salt and tea are made with such a lightness of touch that in spite of their being nothing out of the ordinary in these articles of consumption one likes to read what the author has written. There are other essays which testify to the wide study of the writer in Gujarati, English and Sanskrit literatures.

—K.

CHATRAPATI SHIVAJI, by Vaman Sitaram Mukadam, Godhra, with coloured illustrations, price Rs. 5.

This stupendous monograph on Shivaji consisting as it does of 680 pages of a large size volume is still incomplete. It is divided into four parts and the fourth dealing with Shivaji's character, administration and other State matters is still to come.

Essentially a book prepared during incarceration for Civil Disobedience and that also more than once and in spite of the author having studied about one hundred books on the subject it suffers from defects inherent in such a situation. It is diffuse; it is overlapping, it is an "Olla Podrida". There is method in the arrangement, do doubt; events were found to be put into chronological order: but a practised writer of history would have used his discrimination and cut out many rambling passages and non-essential observations and thus reduced the size of the book without sacrificing the usefulness or value. The biography at the end shows the very wide range of reading covered by Mr. Mukadam and still it falls short of several authentic sources: e.g., selections and excerpts published by men like Sir William Forster from the correspondence of the English factories at various places like Surat, Broach and others which came within the purview of Shivaji's operations.

A real and vivid picture of Shivaji's career is presented to the reader, and one sees in its true perspective the valuable work accomplished by him in uplifting the down-trodden Hindu from the tyranny of the later Moghul Rule. The patriotic verse in Hindi that "Had there been No Shivaji, every one would have been circumcised" is justified in every respect. The sack of Surat was a very painful episode, but Shivaji wanted money for equipping himself adequately against the rich and resourceful Emperor; his own land was poor and so he had to turn his eyes towards this opulent and cosmopolitan city. In other words whatever wrong he inflicted on Surat, was inflicted for the good of the country at large. This is how the raids are explained away. Whether natives of Surat would view them so complacently is problematical.

The author has been at great pains in noting up-to-date references to Shivaji. He has reproduced a very fine song written by Meghani, with which Jijibai, Shivaji's mother, is supposed to have rocked him to sleep (PP. 74-75). He has noted also the utterances of Viceroys and historians and scholars referring to Shivaji and above all, by such means, been able to show that what till now we were taught about Shivaji was based on the observations and remarks of those who hated him, those whose path he had crossed. He is no longer known as a mountain rat or a raider and free-booter now, but as a hero, who brought salvation to Hindu India just when she needed it most.

The short but pithy introduction from the pen of Mr. K. M. Munshi puts the wholt political career of Shivaji in a nutshell.

—K.

THE GUL-MOHUR TREE

Whose heart has bled and why this red and gold,
This shivering green? A broad sienna bough
Arises through the turmoiled city-roads like a bold,
Brave symbol of brave thoughts. Its kindly brow
Looks on through hurtling smoke and siren-cries
Of factories, its life-roots meshed in grey
Hard asphalt highways; and sickly, burning eyes
Of hundred headlights shed their eerie ray.
O Asphalt Earth, shun all this roar, this roadster's drone,
The smoke, the dank and dreary petrol air:
And nurse the flesh of your flesh, the bone of your bone,
The offspring of your womb with abundant care.
But the jet and black of gloom has struck and torn
The pallid red and gold of hopes forlorn.

E. A.

AN INDIAN WHO'S WHO

"INDIAN WHO'S WHO". Edited by Waman P. Kabadi. Published by Messrs. Yeshanand & Co., Graham's Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, Fort, Bombay. Price Rs. 3.

The enterprising firm of Messrs. Yeshanand and Company have published an "Indian Who's Who", the first edition of which has just come out. A reference book of this nature was very badly needed by newspapers as well as by students of politics and businessmen, and we must say the book under notice admirably satishes the need. It covers over 2,500 biographies, is well printed and profusely illustrated. Indeed, for the price of Rs. 3 fixed for the same, we have no hesitation in saying that the reader would get in return more than his money-worth. It constitutes an indispensable reference book, and no library or business office in India would be complete without such a work. We are glad to note that the publishers have shown no bias towards any class or set of people, but have made the work thoroughly representative of all, irrespective of race, creed, profession and social standing of the people who count in the public life of this country. Even the careers of several of those officers and businessmen who have retired, are noticed. Mr. Kabadi acknowledges in his Preface that there are probably several hundreds, who should have figured in this book by reason of their public services, etc. but whose names he has missed, but he trusts that with the increased co-operation and help which the publishers hope to secure at the hands of the public, this book will be more and more useful and comprehensive as it grows from year to year.

CO-OPERATION IN TRAVANCORE

It need cause no surprise if it is found that the economic condition of people living in rural areas and the state of affairs in the co-operative movement in Travancore as elsewhere in India, are unsatisfactory and demand sustained and earnest efforts to improve them. The State of Travancore enjoys many advantages. It is one of the leading States in India with comparatively large resources. Its territory is blessed with several natural favours and the proportion of literacy among its population is large in comparison with what it is outside. The administration of the State is reputed to be enlightened and appears to be desirous of being counted as progressive. It was, therefore, none too soon that it appointed a committee under the chairmanship of Mr. G. K. Devadhar to examine the progress made by the co-operative movement in the State since its start and to suggest methods and practices for improving it. We have the report of the committee before us and a very comprehensive document it is.

One broad conclusion that emerges from the report is that co-operation by itself can not prove

(Continued on page 20.)

Art Notes And Events

By KANAIYALAL VAKIL

SYT. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA SAYS—ART IS INDEX TO CIVILISATION—SWARAJ WITHOUT SOUL—NATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF SCHOLARSHIP—ART IN CALCUTTA —SYT. O. C. GANGOLI STARTS—A NEW VENTURE

Sjt. Pattabhi Sitaramayya has, like Sjt. J. C. Kumarappa, used strong words against the 'onslaughts of machinery" and stronger terms in favour of art. He has given a graphic picture of the "educated" Indian home arranged as a warehouse of foreign articles. He therefore prescribes the Village Industries Association as a weapon for fighting what he describes as the "struggle and survival of the fittest with money and power, with force and competition and such other things". He aspires to restore with the aid of the Village Industries Association, "the pristine ideals of Eastern simplicity, beauty, purity and spirituality". And, as he believes that the "index of civilization is really the arts and crafts". he presumably, regards them as the hltimate objective of the Village Industries Assoliation.

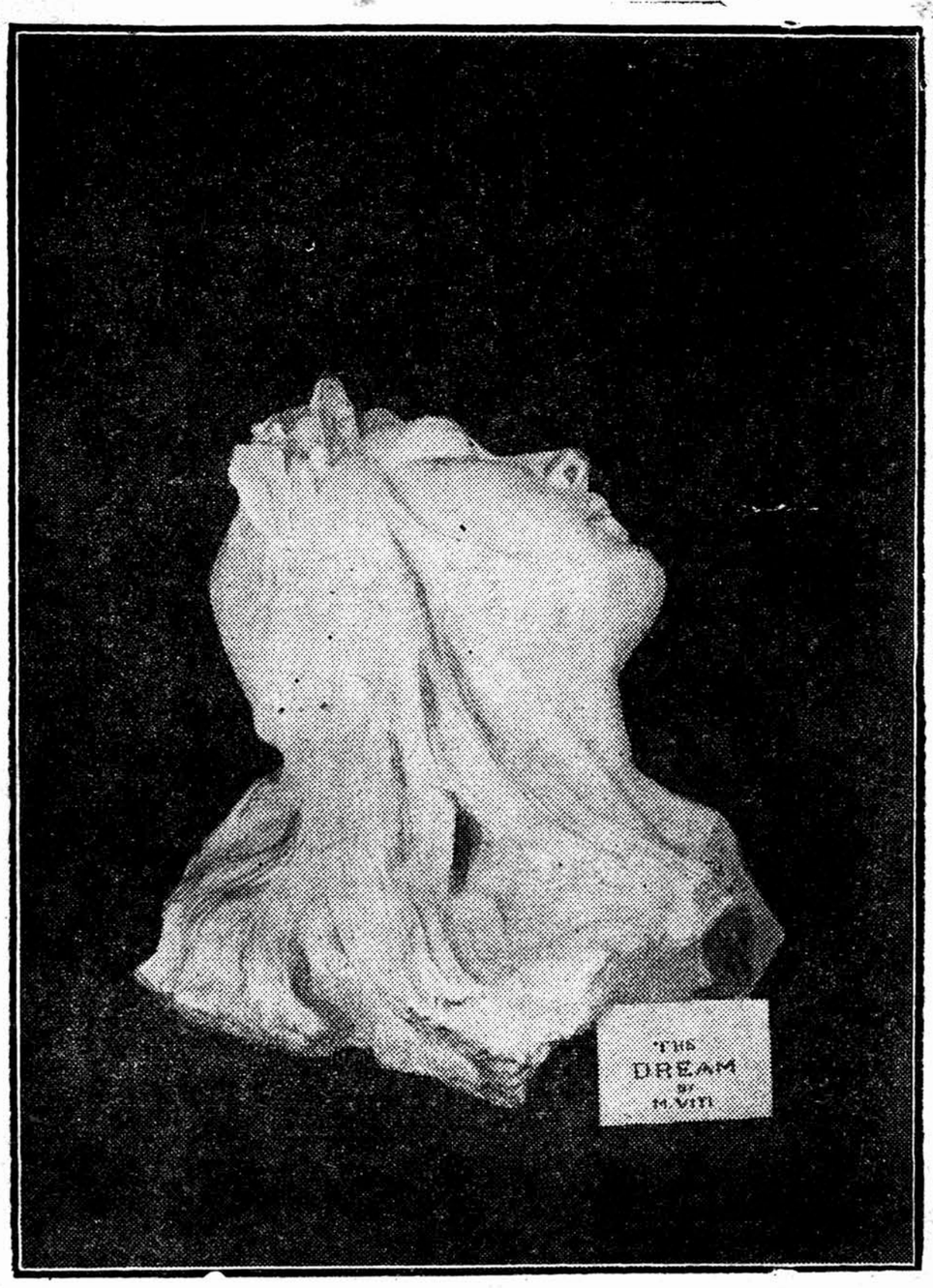
SWARAJ WITHOUT A SOUL

He goes further, "If you gain Swaraj and lose", he maintains, "the cunning of your fingers, you gain the world but lose your soul". These are words as brave as they are rare. "Soul, Art, Beauty are perhaps," he suggests, "abstrait terms. They mean no concrete ideas to the man in the street. Really they are much better understood by the unlettered men than by those who are sophisticated by the culture of the modern day." If Sjt. Sitaramayya's brave words are not to remain as a mere abstraction to the average citizen and the "man-in the street" he should proceed at once with as complete a description as he could of the precise manner in whirh the Village Industries Assoriation propose to guarantee the "cunning" of the fingers that have for centuries immortalised the art and art-crafts of Hindustani. The available information indicates nothing as to the exact position the Village Industries Association proposes to take in the matter of "Soul, Art, Beauty."

DEFINITE SUGGESTION

Except the faintest hint about a proposed museum and the interest of the Poet in the project, nothing positive or tangible has yet transpired to suggest that those guiding the Village Industries Association have thought or planned out any scheme of art reconstruction. The relation of art and industry have been accepted as an axiom in the much-abused West. Art is worked out by almost every modern nation as an economic, social and national aset. Unfortunately, in the unenlightened, mid-Victorian and obsolete "spirituality" of the East, art has no place in "national" life, thought or activity and it is left to the tender mercies of cloistered scholarship that can and does no more than romance about its "pristine" glory and beauty.

THE DREAM



The "Dream" by M. Vitti, the Italian sculptor, resident in Bombay She has been responsible for many skilled art interpretations in marble

THE FOND BELIEF

Equally detached and abstract and inactive are those who appreciate art which traditon has left with "the unlettered." It is a mistake to believe that the unlettered "understands", as Sjt. Sitaramayya would like to believe, art. The unlettered are inevitably, conservative. They cling to tradition not with understanding but as a mere habit. The unlettered in India is no exception. And, the nation-wide collapse of the traditional art-crafts which we have been for years experiencing is the outcome at once of their rigid habits and of the art ignorance of romantic learning. If the unlettered had "understanding' besides their traditional manual skill, they would have responded to the creative demands of the times.

Sjt. MAHENDRA PRASAD

Sjt. Mahendra Prasad—a portrait by Sjt. V. V. Vagh—of the brother of Babu Rajendra Prasad who when he visited the sculptors studio expressed his satisfaction.

THE MUCH-ABUSED WEST

If the ignorant group of learned people who write and discuss scholarly essays on ancient "pristine" glories of art and culture had studied their national artistic heritage as some of the much-abused Westerners have already done, they would not have separated art from the daily life of the nation. They would have located the precise relation of art and industry and like all wide-awake nationals in the West maintained and increased" the economic, social and national importance and value of art. The material gathered by Western scholarship, the study and investigation of Indian art and art-crafts carried out by Western savants, industrialists and economists are even now not only not taken up and supplemented by Indian savants, industrialists and economists are even now not only taken up and supplemented and economists, they have disgracefully failed to employ to national purpose the art and art-crafts, material already collected, surveyed, investigated and studied by Westerners.

MORE BRITISH THAN THE BRITISH

The Indian intellectual has remained more British than the British. And, while Great Britain is rapidly taking and benefiting by hints from the Continent—Italy, France, Russia, Germany and America—for fruitful employment of art in the home and the industry, the old-fashioned intellectuals of British India are either seperating art from life and industry or relegating is to the futile day-dreaming of cloistered scholarship.

WELCOME AND IMMATURE

A 'draft' scheme has been, says a Calcutta message, prepared for the establishment in that city of a school of Indian architecture with the object of "saving future civic edifices" from "the present glaring anomaly of foreign or mixed motifs", and "reviving" in "some" measure "some of India's glories".

There is nothing that should be so welcome as definite schemes either of instruction or of employment of Indian artists, architects or art-craftsmen. The Calcutta scheme should therefore find wide response. The scheme is we are told, only a "draft". At that stage it could only, as it has, generalise about the aims and objects. When it does mature, which let us hope, it soon will, to its final stage, it will, no doubt, obtain helpful guidance from the experience both in theory and practice of the long established School of Architecture and the Institute of Architects in Bombay. Those who have watched modern architectural activities in India, not excluding artists and architects in Calcutta, have known the pioneering and progressive work already achieved by Bombay.

LAUDABLE BUT MYSTERIOUS

Sjt. O. C. Gangoli, has been, I understand, responsible for quite a laudable and new venture. He has circularised a letter on behalf of an unknown committee, recently formed in Calcutta to "issue a volume of essays to comemorate the services of the late Mr. E. B. Havell."

The proposal is, as I said, quite laudable. Let us know more about it. For example, let us know the committee, let us know whether the committee will consist of contributors of "essays" on Havell or only of persons who lend their influential names, moral and financial support. The committee or the essay-writers or both will, unquestionably be "representative". They will be representative—of whom, of what?

Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote

Veteran Parsi Musician And Journalist Of Bombay

(Specially Contributed)

Rarely the lifewor of a Zoroastrain lady musician is recorded in the columns of newspapers, arrer still of one who is both a musician and a writer. It, therefore, affords the writer of this article great delight in availing himself of the opportunity of chronicling some salient features of the silent work done in the cause of music and journalism for about a generation, by Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhooy Palamkote. Her achievements as a noted musician of Bombay have been referred to occasionally, in this journal when she used to organise concerts, every year, over a decade ago, in aid of charity and the cherished object of her heart, the Concert Hall Fund, for building in Bombay a decent music hall. About a month ago, a full statement issued by her and published in these columns, gave the reader an insight into the work done by her in this direction, and the ultimate disposal of the funds she collected, so zealously and single-handed, and which she wisely handed over to the Trinity College of Music, London,—a decent sum of Rs. 25,000/ for the award of prizes and medals to Parsi-Zoroastrian students who pass the College Diploma examinations with distinction.

A Versatile Personality

At the age of 69 she is retiring from the field of Music after remaining its faithful devotee for exactly half a century. A big volume of about 500 pages (mostly written in Gujerati) is just published by her—not, be it noted, for sale, but for private circulation among friends and sympathisers only, which throws a flood of light on the versatility and erudition of this remarkable lady, who made name and fame for herself facing all odds and difficulties, proving herself a worthy example of noble womanhood. Her outspoken criticism, often enriched by the shafts of keen wit give much food for thought. It would seem strange, indeed that a Zoroastrian lady should devote 50 years of her life to the divine music but it is a fact. She began her musical career in 1885 when she was in her teens, receiving sound training at the hands of music teachers. She began to coach up students in 1890, not neglecting to devote herself to higher musical studies. And now after 50 years' toil and moil, at the advanced age of 69, she is taking the well-merited rest, and is giving the public an account of what she thought and still thinks about study of Classical Music (Western, of course), and what she thinks should be done to raise the status of Indian womanhood, educationally, socially and economically.

It is a treat to go through the pages of this proud record. She bewails, and rightly too, of the shortsightedness of Indian parents who give but a superficial training in music to their daughters, and do not enable them to drink deep of the Pierean Spring. Such a state of things reflects no credit either on the teacher or the taught, not to speak of the parents. In her characteristic outspokenness she spared neither friends nor foes, nor relatives nor even herself, as she has bodly admitted her own shortcomings.

Need Of A College Of Music

Realising the need of "Urbs Prima in Indis" having a good college of music, she advocated the establishment of one in the press, many years ago. She deplored the misfortune of Indian students who are not encouraged by parents to prosecute higher studies in music and who content themselves with only superficial knowledge which leads them nowhere—presenting a vivid contrast to the affectionate care of parents in the West, who move heaven and earth to send their sons and daughters even to far-off lands, to get the best education available. Will her hope of Bombay possessing a decent college of music be realised soon? She has also advocated the calling of experts in music from the West to India and give our rising generation training at their hands. She believes that if this is done, and instruction in various instruments is given, we would be able to see, in a decade or two, expert Indian musicians who would do credit to India, and would work independently as professors. It is a pity that her pleadings for the diffusion of sound knowledge of music has not borne fruit yet. She entirely agrees with her departed mother in the view that 'music is the only uart that does not corrupt the mind and a treasure that cannot be lost or stolen'. Pointedly Miss. Palamkote asks: How many are there among the Parsis who get a sound training in music or even attempt to get perfection and then stick to it ? the end of their lives? Of course, the answer, unfortunately, is in the negative, and yet she is pained, and at times amused, to see persons with superficial knowledge prating about this most noble and difficult art.

Looking to her achievements, throughout her remarkable career she can justly be proud of them. In the long period of from 1901 to 1934, besides training hundreds of pupils, she sent 344 students for examinations held by the Trinity College of Music, out of whom the huge majority of 217 passed. and out of these 217 78 got honours. Out of the 16 concerts arranged by her, six were given entirely free and the others were arranged for charity—in aid of hospitals, War Fund and the Concert Hall Fund; and thus she gave in all, in charity, over Rs. 40,000, besides a lot of out-of-pocket expenses.

Miss Bhikaiji L. Palamkote

Journalist And Social Reformer

The success achieved by her in music has somewhat obscured her literary activities. Not many know that she is a well-known author and writer of very old standing. She has contributed largely to Gujerati dailies and journals on subjects of not only music but of women's education and their social and economic well-being. Her free-lance criticism on the dark side of social life, such as envy, jealousy, talebearing, scandal-mongering, etc., must be read to be admired. She is at one with her mother who said "education is the best legacy a parent can leave for his or her child." In one of her articles in a local daily she spoke of the shallowness of modern education of girls,—education that would not fit them to stand on their own legs, and pleaded for the imparting of really sound training, particularly in the line to which the individual girl has natural inclination. She has found fault with the attitude of parents who betray unseemly haste in making the start of their daughters' education at very tender age, putting an undue strain on them, taking them off their studies at a rather early age instead of beginning it at the right time and continuing the studies until perfection, or at least very sound knowledge was achieved. She has also urged the establishment of 'hunnershalas' for widows and destitute women, wherein they could receive proper training in

(Continued on Page 19)

Announcement

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Miss Bhikhaiji Limjibhoy Palamkote

(Continued from Page 18)

arts and crafts specially adapted to the fair sex, in order to fit them to earn their livelihood and not be a drag on their poor families. To ensure domestic happines she has exhorted women to be the queens of their household, for which nature has meant them.

Her Novels

She has published several novels which have been much admired for both the beauty of their language and their interesting plots. Her latest work named "Ajaino Faresto" is a departure from her earlier novel-writing, and is a philosophical discourse pleading for the need of the soul attaining a high state for the eternal good of mankind. Her style of writing, pure and unsullied, and free from Sanskritised verbiage, is such as even male writers of more than average ability would envy. Many a non-Parsi writer must be wondering how such correct and chaste Gujerati could be written by a Parsi and that too a lady! Reviewing one of her books the "Times of India" wrote in 1895 "She has acquired such a mastery over Gujerati as would make many accomplished male writers envious." She has to her credit several beautiful poems, and while her brother, the late lamented Mr. Sorab L. Palamkote, editor of "Masik Majah" (later named "Hindi Graphic") was away in Europe, she edited it for him for some time. Latterly while her hands were busy with her work of teaching music, she naturally could not spare much time for literary activities.

Her deep devotion to music can well be gauged by the fact that she yielded to the persuasion of her pupils to organise a concert, much against her wish, though she had the misfortune to experience two bereavements in her family at that time, and she gave the "Farewell Pianiforte Recital" on January 6 last, at the Town Hall, Bombay, where, with a heavy heart—the fact known only to a few—she rendered difficult pieces with her characteristic skill and perfection.

Miss Palamkote comes of a Parsi family of high social standcription of her ancestors given cription of her ancestors describin her book. In 1801 one of her ancestors Mr. Pallonji, being shipwrecked at Tinnevelly on his way to China for trade purposes opened a firm at Palamcottah. He was the first Parsi merchant there. At that time there was no Bank and the Government revenue in cash, was kept at Pallonji's firm. Not only that, but it (the firm) was used as safe deposit by the residents to keep their valuables at night without giving or taking receipts, such was the prestige of Pallonji, his son Dossabhoy and Limibhoy the nearest relation and adopted son of Dossabhoy the father of Miss Palamkote.

They were also the trustees of a Hindu temple appointed by Government as they were honest, truthful and merchant princes at Plamcottah from 1801 to 1863. They thus got Palamkote as their family name from Palamcottah.

The book, be it added, is dedicated to "the immortal soul" of her late lamented cousin Mr. Rustom Ruttonji Nesserwanji They were like brother and sister for years and years.

"En passant," let it be added that Miss Palamkote, in her earlier career, was a good needle-woman, having won four-gold medals in exhibitions at Calcutta, Bhavnagar, Nagpur and Allahabad, for Venetion lace-work.

Unique Honour

The crowning achievement of her musical career came when in 1932 she was appointed Life Academic Member of the Trinity College of Music, which distinction no Indian, let alone an Indian lady, has so far achieved. Mahatama Gandhi on learning of her achievements in music spoke eulogistically about it. After a long period of half a century in the noble art, she is taking the well-deserved rest, and all devotees of music and journalists will wish her a full measure of happiness. Surely a life nobly devoted to the service of humanity

Madge Evans

Richard Dix

Here are five of the prominent American screen stars who recently signed to make British motion pictures. Michael Balcon, English film executive, who succeeded in affixing their names to attractive contracts, disavowed any intention of raiding Hollywood player lists.

PHRENOLOGY

Choice Of Occupation

(By T. J. Desai, Bar-at-Law, & Fellow of the Fowler Phrenological Institute, London).

There are many uses of Phrenology. Let us consider one of them, the "Choice of Occupation." All men are not alike. Their functions also, cannot, therefore, be all alike. "To act according to Nature," and to play well the part assigned to each of us, seems to be the best course. All the actors cannot be given the part of the King or the Hero of a play. Different men must perform the different parts assigned to them by the manager to make it a success. In this strange Drama of Life, God has created us for certain functions. All are necessary for our common good.

As Tennyson says: "And, not a moth shall be destroyed, but that it serves another's end."

When we accept that each one has been created with a purpose, and that there is a place for everything,—everything must be in its place. "A round man in a square hole" and "a square man in a round hole" do not feel at ease. The same is the case with those who are made to do the work that is not congenial to their natures. Lord Clive, for instance, did not enjoy the work of a clerk in the service of the East India Company, but when the war with the French broke out, he distinguished himself as a soldier, and rose to the highest rank in the state. A similar case has been narrated by Mr. Wells, a Phrenologist, in his book called "How To Be Successful." "A fond mother placed her son under a Solicitor as she was anxious to make him a Solicitor—a professional man. She kept him for a long time and paid plenty of money, but to no purpose! The solicitor was tired of him and wrote to his mother to take him away. The mother offered more money, but the honest solicitor told her point blank that it was impossible. He advised her to consult a Phrenologist in the neighbourhood. She said that she had done so long ago, and that he had advised her to make him an Engineer. The solicitor said that whenever he gave some legal work to her son, instead of doing it he had always found him with drawings made by him, and so he also agreed with the Phrenologist that her son was fitted for being an Engineer. The lady followed his advice and her son distinguished himself as a first-class engineer of England.

Different qualifications are required for being a lawyer, a statesman, a clergyman, an editor, a merchant, a physician, or a mechanic,—and the parents or guardians of each boy have to find out the natural talents and capabilities of the boy before choosing a profession for him. If you put the "Right Man in the Right Place," his whole life will be a music to him and to all those that are interested in him. There are hundreds of trades and professions, and certainly there is some one at least, for which he is naturally qualified. If you are confused, just as you consult a doctor in physiological matters, you can consult a phrenologist, (the Doctor of the Mind), who will assist you in chalking out the future career of your boy. It is done so in Europe and America; why should India be groping in the dark, when the light of Phrenology is meant for the whole world?

MATHESON LANG, Canadian born actor is becoming very popular in British screen productions. Matheson Lang is a cousin of the Archbishop of Canterbury. He recently completed the starring role in "Drake of England." Lang also had a part "Royal Cavalcade," the picture prepared in honor of the King's jubilee and showing the high-lights in the quarter century reign of their majesties.

BOOKS AND THEIR WRITERS (Contd.)

CO-OPERATION IN TRAVANCORE

(Continued from page 16.)

an effective remedy for social evils if the economic problems of the people are not tackled with insight and persistence and with a definite purpose in view. About 41 per cent of the male population and 17 percent of the female population of Travancore is literate and the state spends about 20 per cent of its gross revenue on education every year. But what is the economic condition of the people? Let the report speak on this question:—"Land is the most important form of wealth in Travancore and agriculture is the main industry of the people. One finds that in large areas, especially in the most populous districts there is a greater density of population than the land can support. The evils of fragmentation of holdings are evident everywhere.....It is estimated that 95 per cent of agricultural holdings in the State are uneconomic and the average indebtedness of a farmer is Rs. 32". There are no industries worth mentioning, excepting the coir industry which is confined to a part of the territory of the State. It is against such a gloomy background that the recommendations of the committee for the improvement of the structure and practice of co-operation in the State have been framed.

An examination of the position of the movement reveals several defects and gaps and the committee has taken great pains to show how these may be remedied. In doing so it has drawn liberally upon the experience gained in other parts of the country and has indicated the models that should be followed. The failings and the remedies are indicated in the following remarks of the committee:—"Proper encouragement on the part of Government would have brought forth the best available talent and sacrifice on the part of the people to labour cheerfully in this field. Proper and systematic training in the fundamentals of co-operation would have resulted in the right kind of co-operative spirit. It would have surely prevented the movement here from being 'unco-operative'. It would have directed it into proper channels to make it business-like so as to make it conform to the well-accepted canons of co-operative business." The painstaking manner in which the committee has dealt with the various aspects of co-operative organisations and the practical suggestions it has made for development along sound lines, are worthy of praise. Taken all together, the committee's recommendations are calculated to show to the State authorities how big and complicated the whole problem of rural amelioration is and how only a determined and sustained effort to solve it, is likely to be productive of any tangible results. No mere thinking with the machinery of co-operation will have any effect and comprehensive schemes and large-scale measures alone will meet the situation. A perusal of the committee's report leaves on one's mind the impression that the drafting of the report could have been improved and by no means pleasing mixture of description of details of administration with the wordy enunciation of high-sounding principles which is to be met with at every turn could have been avoided.

V. G. K.

Mr. John Eglington writes from knowledge acquired by close personal association with renowned Irish writers in "Irish Literary Portraits," being published by Messrs. Macmillan. There are chapters on Mr. W. B. Yeats on "A.E.," Edward Dowden, George Moore, and Mr. James Joyce.

QURANIC TEACHING

TAALIMAT-E-QURAN. By Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Aslam Jairajpuri, Jamia-e-Milliya, Qaraul Bagh, Delhi.

The Quran is rightly held up by the Mussalmans as containing a collection of all that is best in all the religions of the world and a perfect guidance for mankind. Any attempt, therefore, on the part of any person with a view to spur up the Mussalmans to live up to the ideals and teachings of the Quran is not only praiseworthy but full of promise so far as the future of the Mussalmans is concerned. And this is exactly what Maulana Hafiz Muhammad Aslam has done and that, too, in a way which is entirely his own.

That Islam wrought a wonderful change for the better in the life of the Arabs of the "Days of Ignorance", is amply borne out by history and need not be recapitulated here. But, it will suffice to say here that that change was the natural result of the teachings of the Quran which not only infused a new spirit in the Arabs, but revolutionised, at the same time, a greater part of the then known world. The fundamental teachings of Islam have been embodied in this book in the very words of the Quran, together with their translation and occasional explanatory notes. The author has done so because he believes that commentaries and translations do not do full justice to the spirit underlying the Divine Message.

The book deals with six fundamental teachings of Islam about the Creator, the created beings, true religion, prophethood, the Quran and the life to come. There are numerous sub-headings and this has been done with a view to "help the reader in understanding the Quran." These headings and sub-headings are, as far as possible, in the very words of the Quran, so that the truth may be delivered in an unadulterated form without any ambiguity about it, and even a man of ordinary understanding may follow the message of the Quran as it was delivered 1300 years ago.

As is well-known, there are more than 72 sects in Islam, all differing from one another regarding the unessential details and these differences have kept the Mussalmans divided upto this day. Had the people studied the Quran without being influenced by the personal opinions of the commentators or the translators, there would have been only one sect and the Mussalmans would have remained one solid body. A perusal of this book will no doubt go a great way in helping the reader to understand the real purpose of the Quran.

In some places the author has no doubt differed from the orthodox section of Islam, but here again he has called upon the reader to go independently into the mysteries of the Quran.

We welcome the publication under review and hope that the Mussalmans who have assimilated many un-Islamic rites, customs and beliefs would revise their beliefs in the light of the Quranic teachings in their pristine glory. The book will no doubt be regarded as supremely opportune and one trusts that it will be instrumental in bringing the Mussalmans back to the Quran which is the greatest need of the hour.

—X

URDU PERIODICALS

URDU (Aurangabad).—The issue for the 2nd quarter of the year opens with an interesting article by Pandit Brijmohan Datatraya Kaifi dealing with the rise of the Urdu journalism from the beginning upto the year 1884, covering a period of little more than 50 years. The writer not only traces the origin and growth of the Urdu press but gives interesting excerpts from many newspapers concerning the important topics of the day. These excerpts afford a very pleasing reading inasmuch as some of the problems that confronted Indians in those days are similar to the ones which are confronting them even to-day. There was unemployment problem in those days as well and people did not like the obnoxious Income-tax as is the case to-day. The excerpts further prove that there was either no Hindu-Muslim question at all 50 years ago or if it did exist, it was not acute like the present times, for we see respectable Hindus coming forward with handsome donations for the repairs of the Juma Masjid of Lahore. The "Reformer" protests as far back as 1882 against maintaining the Ecclesiastical Department from the revenues of India, and this protest is shared by the thoughtful Indians of to-day. The whole article which runs into 134 pages, is very refreshing and informing and should be studied by all those who are interested in the history and development of the Urdu press. Another interesting article is by Shaikh Muhammad Ismai showing the origin of the various proverbs that are current in the Urdu language. Mr. Akhtar Husain translates, for the benefit of the Urdu-knowing public, three poems by Qazi Nazrul-Islam, the greatest Muslim poet of Bengal. The prose translation will repay perusal.

* * * *

SCIENCE (Aurangabad).—The issue for the 1st quarter opens with an article dealing with the psycho-galvanic reflex and its application to crime detection. It is the translation of an article by Dr. M. D. Gopalswami. "Dabbagh" continues his article on tanning. Another interesting and useful article deals with photography. Scientific notes and reviews are a study in themselves.

* * * *

MAARIF (Azamgarh).—In the May number Maulvi Saiyed Sulaiman Nadvi explains the meaning of "Sabr" (patience and resignation) as given in the Quran. Saiyed Riasat Ali Nadvi, in a short article, describes the achievements of some Indians who were taken as prisoners by the Arabs during their invasions against Sind. Prof. Birlas of Delhi exposes the falsity of the report that Japan is drifting towards Islam and in this connection makes some constructive suggestions. "A short history of Tasawwug" is continued. Other features are well-maintained.

* * * *

AIWAN (Gorakhpur).—In the May issue the editor, Majnun Gorakhpuri, discusses the merits of the poetry of Bedar and also gives selections from his poetry. "Gunah ya Ihsan" is a well-written story. In the poetry section poems by Kaukab, Firaq and Fitrat will repay perusal.

* * * *

ISMAT (Delhi).—In the issue for May Maulana Rashid-ul-Khairi gives a glimpse of the life in Delhi after the havoc wrought by the mutiny. Dr. S. Mumtaz Husain's article on obesity is continued. "Bhikshi" is the translation of a Japanese story. Poems by Zeb Osmania, Mahmud Israili, Agha Shair Qizilbash are well-written. The issue is adorned with several photographs of feminine interest.

* * * *

DIN-O-DUNYA (Delhi).—This magazine is appearing in a new garb since March last and there will not be two opinions that the new form is a great improvement upon the previous record both as regards the quality of articles and the general get-up of the journal. The articles show a variety of subjects most of which have been written by well-known writers. The annual subscription is Rs. 3-4. The magazine should be patronised by lovers of Urdu.

"THE PEOPLE'S TRIBUNE"

Matters not only political but also economic have been brought under review in the issue of April 16. The Far Eastern question with its implication and the chances of a Sino-Japanese rapproachement have been discussed from the Chinese point of view by Dr. Hu-Shih in an interview. The relations between China and Japan have not improved appreciably. Both the countries are maintaining the views which they held four years ago. There does not seem to be much hope of a rapprochement unless and until the Manchurian question is settled. China holds that the principles as enunciated by the Lytton Report should form the basis of a solution.

An interesting contribution appears under the heading Sino-Turkish Similarities. The two young Republics have a great deal in common. They are striving for progress against heavy odds. The problems which confront Turkey find their echo in China. China has to face social and economic conditions similar to those which Turkey faced in 1923.

When the Turkish Republic was established in 1923, Turkey was in a bad way. The country's resources had been exhausted arter 15 years of incessant warfare. Whatever trade there was was in the hands of the foreigners. The balance of trade was hopelessly adverse. The administration was corrupt and tyranny held its sway. Such roads and railways as existed were in a deplorable condition. The population was backward and illiterate. With this heritage Young Turkey set about putting her house in order. Schemes of national development and reconstruction were evolved and put into operation as far as funds permitted. Grim determination and sacrifice have had their result. In the years Turkey has been transformed into a modern State. She is no longer 'the Sick Man of Europe.' The developments which have taken place in Turkey recently should be of profound interest to China.

This Number also contains a very useful and revealing summary on Trade, Finance and Reconstruction based in the Annual Report of the Bank of China issued on March 30, 1935.

J. M.

CHURCHILL EXPLODES WAR LEGEND

Says Story Of His Reactions To Declaration Of War In 1914 Is Baseless

There is a familiar legend about Mr. Winston Churchill's demeanour on the declaration of war in 1914 which has done him considerable injury. It has been perpetuated in many newspapers,

But it is, declares Mr. Churchill, an untrue legend, writes "The News Chronicle." It had its origin in Lady Oxford's "Autobiography." An article by my colleague J. L. Hodson, on May 2, gives me an opportunity of printing Mr. Churchill's reply.

In that article Mr. Hodson described Downing Street reactions on the eve of the war and gave a vivid picture of the members of the Cabinet waiting for the hour to strike on the night of August 4.

WIRE TO EVERY SHIP.

Twenty minutes after Big Ben had boomed out the strokes of eleven, Churchill, he writes, "striding with the happy face of a warrior, came through the ooors to report that the necessary wire had been dispatched to every ship."

Several months ago, in a character sketch of Mr. Churchill, quoting also from Lady Oxford's memoirs, I wrote as follows:

Lady Oxford has made the shrewdest, and sharpest comment on Mr. Churchill's personality. She records that as the clock struck 12 on the night the British ultimatum to Germany expired she was passing the foot of the staircase at No. 10 Downing, Street and saw "Winston Churchill, with a happy face, striding towards the double doors of the Cabinet room."

Mr. Churchill wrote to me at the time, more in sorrow than in anger, to challenge the accuracy of this statement, and to protest against what it implied. He recalled that this was not the first version Lady Oxford had given of the alleged incident.

Originally, he said, in the serials of her work published in the American magazine "Metropolitan" in October, 1920, she wrote:

After dinner Henry went down to the Cabinet Room. I looked at the children asleep, and then joined him. Crewe and Grey were already there. We sat and smoked and said nothing, Lloyd George and Winston came into the room. The latter, in high spirits, began to talk, but as no one wanted to listen, he stopped. Grey sat with his elbows on the table, serious and handsome, and Henry looked very grave. No one spoke. The clock on the mantelpiece hammered out twelce, and when it had finished it was as silent as the dawn. We were at war.

As soon as this moving passage appeared in print, Mr. Churchill wrote to point out that the hour of the British declaration of war was eleven, and not twelve, and that at the hour of eleven the First Lord of the Admiralty (Mr. Churchill) was not in the Cabinet Room, but in his room at the Admiralty, authorising the dispatch of the telegram ordering British ships in all parts of the world to open hostilities against Germany.

ANOTHER VERSION:

He did not, he said, reach the Cabinet Room at Downing Street until twenty minutes after the "clock on the mantelpiece had hammered out" the fatal hour. Mrs. Asquith was not there then.

Following this correction, Lady Oxford printed in her "Autobiography" this version of the incident:

The clock on the mantelpiece hammered out the hour, and when the last beat of midnight struck it was as silent as the dawn. We were at war. I left to go to bed, and as I was crossing at the foot of the staircase I saw Winston Churchill with a happy face striding towards the double doors of the Cabinet Room.

It will be seen, as Mr. Churchill emphasised in his letter to me, that the two accounts completely contradict one another in time, place and circumstances. "Both," he asserted, "are purely imaginary. They agree only in the unfair and offensive implication, which you now repeat, that I viewed the outbreak of the Great War with callousness and levity."

Mr. Churchill's correction speaks for itself.

Making a graceful arch. Lord Lindsay's big gray, Jane Grey, is taking the brook perfectly at Towcester, England, adding not a whit to the enjoyment of the rider in the foreground who took a ducking when Mrs. M. Margesson's Littlejohn slipped into the water.

THEATRE FOR DEAF

A talkie theater serving deaf patrons exclusively, and accommodating 30,000 at once, has been opened in Chicago. At each seat is an electrical hearing aid of the latest design, consisting of a small oscillating device mounted on a convenient handle and connected by a cord to the theater's sound apparatus. By pressing the device against the bones of the face, as shown below, the user hears speech and music plainly.

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From earliest times women have sought Beauty in baths, in exercises, in massage and unguents. To-day woman nature remains still unchanged, for men are still as much as ever attracted by feminine loveliness. But the times have changed. In these days of mad rush and hurry most women cannot devote half their lives to the pursuit of perfection in attractiveness.

The daily bath has been abridged to an invigorating plunge or shower. Exercises compressed into a few scientifically planned movements, and by the use of Oatine the time spent in massage has been reduced to a few minutes instead of hours.

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Fascism Coming To Britain

Sir S. Cripps Has No Doubt That British People Are Moving Definitely On That Path

Sir Stafford Cripps has written a pamphlet, "National Fascism in Britain" (issued by the Socialist League), which declares that Great Britain is being "gently and firmly" disciplined into Fascism.

He finds the "first definite and conscious step towards Fascism in Britain" in the Trades' Disputes Act of 1927. The election of 1931 he calls "essentially Fascist in nature" and "evidence of the greater efforts of the capitalists to induce the workers by fair means or foul to return to power a solid capitalist block." The forces of capitalism had such a triumph at the polls that "there was no need for any formal, personal dictatorship." "No immediate measure to limit the powers of the representative assembly was therefore required, but under cover of democratic government a slow and easily masked beginning could be made towards the Corporate State —a beginning all the more dangerous because it was difficult to observe."

Sir Stafford finds many instances —the growth of protective economic nationalism, of imperialism, and industrial organisation on a voluntary basis, of subsidies to capitalists contrasted with "the discipline imposed on the workers through the Means Test." The most direct development towards the Corporate State he sees in Mr. Elliot's agricultural "corporation." There has been also a great growth of Ministerial legislation and the removal of awkward issues from the democratic control of Parliament. To make the police safe for capitalism their organisation is ordered. The police force must be officered by an officer class so that there may be no risks. . . When democracy is thus flouted the workers are driven on to the streets. . . . If demonstrations can be turned into 'rioting' as easily they may, then the cry goes up that the public must be protected. The police and military are called out. The leaders of the demonstrations are arrested and prosecuted. Rumours and suggestions of subversive propaganda are fostered by the Government as an excuse for further repression and as a justification for more 'discipline.'"

Here's ticket number one for the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego. It was bought by Frank G. Bolcher, President of the Exposition to be retained among his mementos of the 1935 World's Fair which opened May 29.

Read

THE

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"COUNTRY-GENTLEMAN FASCISM."

Sir Stafford concludes: "We have not, of course, emerged as yet into the full flower of Fascism, or anything like it, nor have we lost our democratic rights. There can, nevertheless, be no doubt that we have moved definitely along the path towards the corporate State, not only in actual legislation and methods of government, but above all, in the psycholoy and ideology of our rulers.

"The worker is being, and has been, disciplined not viciously and ruthlessly as in Germany and Italy, but gently and firmly as one would expect from a country-gentleman, Fascism in Britain. Coloured shirts are not necessary and are embarrassingly obvious; a special constable is much cheaper and attracts less attention. But do not let us be deluded because the signs are less obvious in this than in other countries, as to the direction Britain is following, politically and economically, since 1931.

"And Mr. Lloyd George, who at one time boasted of his Liberalism and democracy, is now suggesting an Economic Commission which will take a large part of the administrative and some part of the legislative responsibility from Parliament—a commission that has a strange and unhappy resemblance to the corporations of Italy and the organisations of Hitler."—Manchester Guardian."

INDIA BILL, A MALADROIT MEASURE

Would Be Calamity If Passed In Present Form, Says Sir R. Gresley

Viscount Fitzalan presided at a meeting of the India Defence League, held on May 14 at the Hans Crescent Hotel London.

Sir Robert Gresley said it would be a great calamity if the India Bill was passed in anything like its present form. It was proposed to hand over all the machinery of Government—the telegraphs, Post Office, and the police—to the political agitators in India. That was a terrible responsibility. It was altogether a maladroit measure, and was forced on the country in a way which was deplorable. Ostensibly meant to benefit somebody, it would benelt nobody.

The Earl of Halsbury asserted that there was no real reason for the Bill.

LALKAKA LOYALTY.

Mr. K. K. Lalkaka, Bombay, declared that the prosperity, enlightenment, and education found in India to-day was entirely due to British rule, which was not actuated by sordid commercialism or brutal Imperialism, but by high traditions ond duty founded on Christian principles.

The whole trouble to-day was the result of a misguarded policy of education in India for many years. Mental decrepitude was eating its way into the country. He wished the British people realised that Britain was the only one Power in the world which stood successfully against the political exploiters.

There was a lot of talk about pledges. There was one pledge which deserved not to be forgotten. It was that India was always to be a sacred trust of Great Britain.

The Measure now before Parliament. Mr. Lalkaka said, did not provide for the moral and material development of the Indian people. It was obvious to most people that voting for the Bill was voting for the disruption of the British Empire.

A man complained to the local postmaster because of the failure to deliver a letter improperly addressed.

"Now suppose," he continued, "I addressed a letter to the biggest Dumbbell in Christendom," what would you do toward delivering it?"

"I should simply mark it 'Return to sender,," replied the postmaster.

A Page About Women

WHITE GIRLS FOR SALE

Alleged "Slave" Traffic" In Portuguese East Africa

Startling allegations of a white girl "slave" trade in Portuguese East Africa are published in a Dutch newspaper, says the Capetown Correspondent of the "News-Chronicle".

It is declared that South African white girls are induced to go to Beira or Lourenco Marques by offer of high wages for posts in bars, tea rooms, restaurants and dance halls, and as secretaries and housekeepers.

On arrival, however, they are said to be treated as the property of their employers, used as concubines, and often sold to new masters. The girls' railway fares from South Africa are paid and money is sent to them to buy clothes.

Girls applying for passes are always warned, but many go in spite of this. The police, while trying to stop the traffic, cannot forbid them to travel.

A man was found hanged in the Bayswater Synagogue, London, in mail week. Propped on a shelf facing him was a picture of his young wife.

The man was James A. Dudley (28), of Blomfield Street, Maida Vale. Dudley was caretaker of the Synagogue.

BRITISH WOMEN PILGRIMS TO MECCA

Among the thousands of women who will make the pilgrimage to Mecca soon, there will be two whose circumstances contrast oddly. One is the granddaughter of a British Earl, Miss Irene Fitz-William, youngest daughter of the late Henry Fitz-William. She went to Egypt on a health trip in 1933 and was converted to Islam. Her name was changed to Ayesha-el-Mahdia—Ayesha the Enlightened. She now lives in Cairo, writes a London correspondent in the "New York Times."

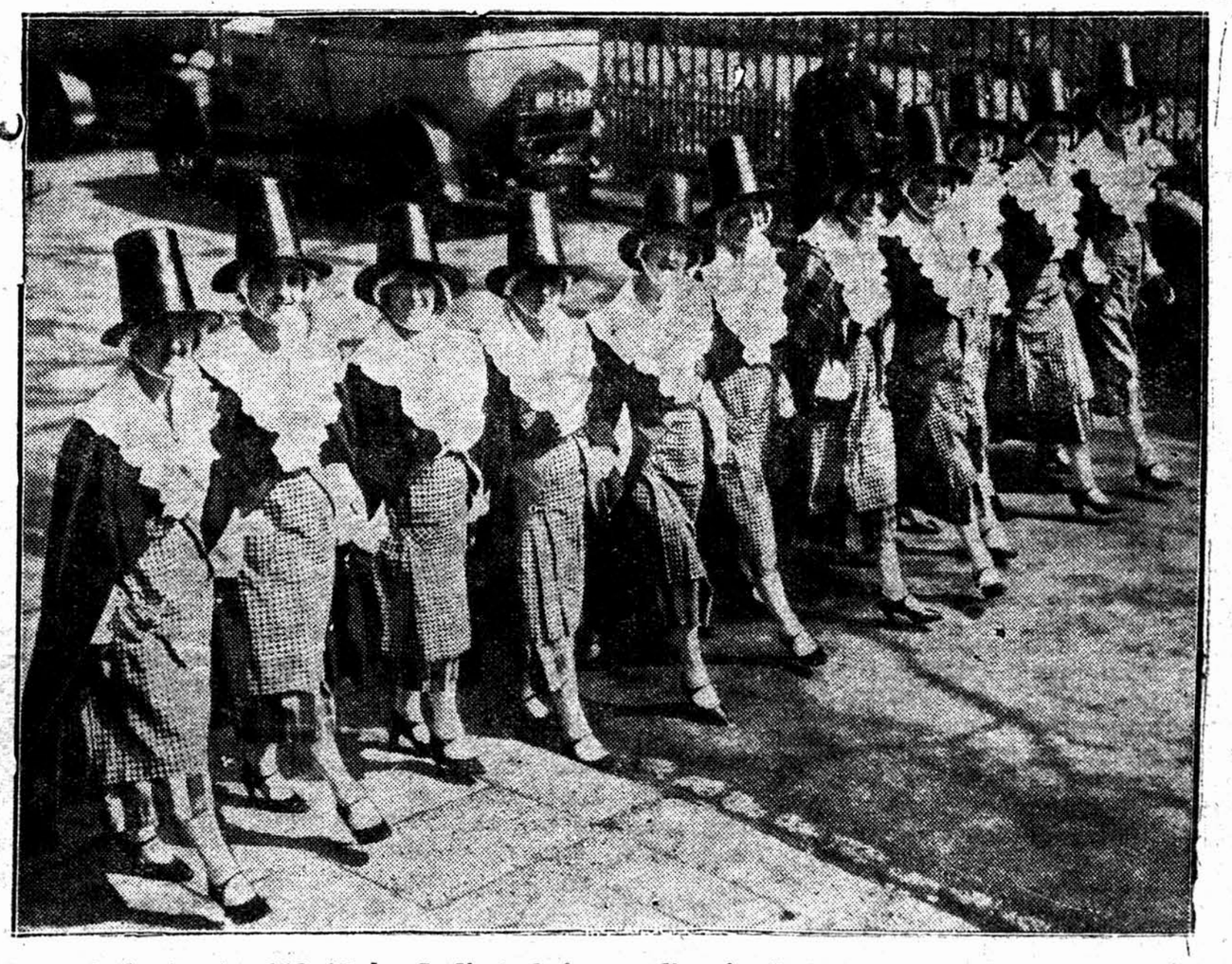
There will be no ostentation about Miss Fitz-William's pilgrimage, but that of the other woman referred to will be made with extraordinary pomp and circumstance. She is the consort of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and her pilgrimage is expected to cost an immense sum. Camels by the score, elephants by the dozen and a fleet of motor cars will carry food and spring-water for Dhulam Pasha Begum Saheba—the illustrious pilgrim—and the 200 men and women who will compose her retinue.

This will be the first time in the history of the Nizam's family that the consort of the ruling Prince has traveled by herself. But the Begum Saheba is definitely a personage. She writes poetry and is an expert weaver of silk material. Her hobby is growing roses

HINTS FOR MARRIED HAPPINESS

(FROM S. T. BASVAI.)

1. Always tell the truth.
2. Love, Will, Wisdom and Understanding are absolutely required.
3. A sense of humour is quite necessary.
4. Respect each other and each other's desire for privacy.
5. Be tolerant; outward appearances are often deceptive.
6. Be patient; it is foolish to fuss about little things.
7. Never let the sun set on your anger; no matter what may happen during the day, never neglect the "Good-night kiss."
8. Avoid selfishness and false pride; both are stumbling blocks on the road to married happiness.
9. Remember that marriage is a game that must be played on a 50-50 basis. In other words, Give and Take, Bear and Forebear.
10. Always be companionable and don't forget to smile. This is of vital importance.



Members of the Pontypridd, Wales Ladies' choir parading in their colourful national costume at Paddington, England. During the celebrations in honour of the King's jubilee this choir sang before Their Majesties in Windsor Castle. They are well-known throughout England for their fine performances.

"QUINS'" FORTUNE SWELLS

The Dionne quintuplets' fortune, which is already worth about £30,000, will be increased next year by £7,000 from royalties on the sale of picture calendars of themselves.

The money will be placed into a trust fund which they cannot touch until they are 18. By that time the dowry, it is stated, will probably amount to £250,000.

BAN ON CURIOUS WOMEN

Women in Dillenburg have been warned that they will be fined if they attend funerals merely out of curiosity.

If they happen to be in the cemetery they must leave before the burial unless they are relatives.

HELLO, TWINS!

In England about one in 32 persons is a twin. One birth in 64 is a double birth. In every three pairs of twins only one pair is of the same sex.

It is often said that twins "run in the family." But the truth is that quite as many twins are born to families with no known twin tradition as are born to parents with an inherited tendency.

These facts are brought out in a special article on Twins by Mary Bendetta in to-night's "Star."

HER LIFE'S AIM

Crippled Girl Saves Animals' Suffering

Miss Rose Drake a crippled village girl of Middle Ashton, Oxfordshire, who has been bedridden for years, could not bear to think of the suffering of sick animals.

So she undertook the direction of the Peoples' Despensary for Sick Animals in her area, and from her bed organised branches in Oxford, Banbury, Burford, and in Buckinghamshire.

She now has 800 children working under her in connection with the dispensaries.

"Alleviating the suffering of animals has given me something to live for," is how Miss Drake views her achievement.

NO MARRIAGE AFTER 50

The Bulgarian Holy Synod is considering a proposal to regulate the marriage of people over middle-age.

If it carried, no man over fifty-five and no woman over fiffy will be permitted to marry without special sanction.

Men demand results. Listerine Tooth Paste gives results—quickly . . . thoroughly . . . safely.

A remarkable new cleansing and polishing agent, found only in Listerine Tooth Paste, removes all tartar, film, tobacco stains, discolourations. Being harder than tartar, it is remarkably efficient, yet being softer than the precious tooth enamel, it does not scratch nor harm the teeth in any way.

Men like, too, the exhilarating after-taste . . . the wonderfully fresh, clean feeling it leaves in the mouth. They like the way it firms the gums and restores a healthy pink colour to them.

We ask every man to try Listerine Tooth Paste for 30 days. Judge it upon results alone. We know you will say it is the finest dentifrice you have ever used.

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LISTERINE TOOTH PASTE

. . . AND IT MAKES THE BREATH SWEETER

Adventures Of A Run-

Trials And Privations In Singapore-Dogged by C.I.D.--Misery Of Fellow Countrymen---SelfHelp Triumphs At Last

(By "L. C. D")

After matriculating, I was seized with a sudden romantic fit and an insatiable thirst for a trip to England or America for higher studies. I set laying plans and would often abandon myself to dreams discovering some means for accomplishing my much cherished wishes. Not infrequently, a horrible shudder would shake my whole frame at the unforeseen hardships and struggles as I expected financial aid from none.

My age was nineteen and I was quite an unbroken horse knowing nothing of the world around me. Rs. 100 in my pocket, armed with the school leaving certificate and a little bundle of clothes, with a scanty bedding, I boarded the S.S, "Elephanta" for Rangoon. My parents were settled in Calcutta then and I terribly feared their detection of my movement and throwing cold water on my schemes. Lucky escape! I was afloat on the Hooghli panting for the sight of the wide expansive sea. Towards sunset a storm caught us in the Bay of Bengal and our steamer rocked to and fro like a cradle. A voyage undertaken during the wild summer monsoons made me most uncomfortable and giddy and I lay, with my head buried in the pillow, for full three days.

Encounter With C. I. D.

Before landing in Rangoon, the C.I.D. agent bombarded me with various questions. Being short statured and innocent-looking, I feared suspicion and being packed back to Calcutta with much shame and disgrace. With a little bluff, I dispelled his lurking doubts by pretending a visit to my brother residing in Upper Burma. The fellow had a sharp spying eye.

Our boat touched the dock and I was in Rangoon. Burmese faces, with gaudy costumes and dresses, amused me very much. Innumerable Burmese ladies sold cigars, cheroots and other stuff on the footpaths, in the busy centres and small shops—a sight I enjoyed with not a little curiosity, not having seen our women so free and independent.

There was no passport for Singapore. I purchased the ticket with much difficulty, as authorities put various questions to me. Afraid of the C.I.D. I bought a tin of cigarettes, a walking stick to appear a bit respectable and pass for a big chap in their eyes. The very sight of the white uniform (their symbol) would throw me in an uneasy state. My eyes were ever alert on the watch and I would indulge in a careless whistle in order to show indifference and shun detection, with a fast beating heart within.

At last I was on the boat and reached Singapore. I was in a great puzzle on finding myself thrown in the midst of strange faces, none understanding my language. I stood like a mummy on the dock, musing where to go and how to express myself. To my inexpressible relief, I secured the interpreter in an Indian constable, who instructed the rickshaw puller to take me to the Sikh Gurudwara (temple). Here, a little snooker in the verandah was given me as a shelter, in the overcrowded temple. At noon, I went out shopping and on my return, was mortified to learn that C.I.D. made a search after me

A Kindly Officer

I was fed up with the encroachment of this infernal department, never leaving me alone with my own affairs, and in fit of anger cursed them from the bottom of my heart. I successfully evaded them for two days by keeping away from my shelter, at the expected hours. One day, I was caught unawares and pushed to the Central Police Station. I was ushered into the presence of the Chief Inspector (Criminal Department). "Who are you, and where do you come from?" thundered the official chair. Good heavens! His penetrating personality, aristocratic, commanding tone and scrutinising eyes, overawed me completely, turning me pale and lifeless. In broken accents I answered his queries, which he scribbled down on a loose chit.

"Why did you leave India and how much money you possess?"

"Sir, I came here to visit my father (a bluff) and have got Rs. 45 in cash."

"Where is your father staying?"

The slow, hesitating attitude of mine raised many doubts in him. He thundered once more and hinted at my being sent to the lock-up in order to induce me to come out with the truth. It frightened me, I jumped up with entreaties, requesting him not to resort to these stringent measures. In a plaintive tone, I frankly confessed the powerful driving force of ambition which had led me on a risky course of adventure. He advised my return, but I was determined, adamant, fully prepared to face poverty, hunger, in short all, to attain my goal. Lo! to my astonishment, he turned out to be one of our countrymen. Frown vanished away from his brow and he reproved me mildly for committing a blunder by leaving India, with foolish dreams, at an early age. He pitied my condition and showed unexpected courtesy, and kindly furnished me with some notes of introduction to a few business men, whom he advised me to approach for some job.

I became, however, the laughing stock amongst the Indians whom I approached for some work. I had barely Rs. 40 as all my wealth in the world, no passport, not sufficient education. I was given up as a crazy fellow, ludicrously possessed with childish fancies. Some chuckled and hissed at me, others winked at my back, to my great annoyance and embarrassment.

I roamed from office to office without securing any job. Without a knowledge of Malay language I had no chance. Spare night hours were spent by me in the study of the language, with the aid of the street lamp, on the foot-path. Influence and references I had none to help me in getting a footing there. Disappointed, I did not mind stooping to anything which would bring me an honest and hard-earned pittance for my poor up-keep. One day, I offered my services as a labourer in the construction work of barracks in the Fort Cannon, and got a point-blank refusal. What? Was I not worth a labourer even with my little smattering of education? I shed bitter tears at the thought, in a secluded spot. I called for the soothing charm of Hope, and with a fresh vigour, the inner powerful voice of ambition exhorted me to face the world boldly, with patience and calmness.

I Turn Hawker

There was a balance of Rs. 15 left in my hand. What shall I do to eke out my living? After much consideration, I thought of taking up to hawking and spent the fast vanishing balance in buying a handy bag, filled with pencils, cigarette-cases, pen-knives, pipes and cigarette-holders and some other odd stuff. I had never done this work before, but I determined on sticking to it studiously till I got a job. I repaired to the play grounds near the sea-side and paced about with my cargo. After sunset I posted myself near the Picture Palace anxiously looking for customers. Instead of a client I attracted the attention of a fat constable. He neared, surveyed me from head to foot, and mercilessly pushed me away. "Let me sell something, please", pleaded I, in a melting tone. Throwing a glance around, he slipped his hand for some tip. I had no money at all, and consequently could not comply with his illegal demand. Soft requests proved of no avail and he gave me a tremendous push. Off flew my cap to the main road, smothered by the rushing car! My wares fell scattered on the foot-path, attracting a fairly big crowd, some pitying, some enjoying a funny joke, with apparent suppressed laughter.

I frequented schools, hostels and clubs and gradually, with killing labour, was able to earn about 10 annas a day. Many an evening, I met repulses at the hands of the durvans posted outside the bungalows, who would set dogs after me, if I persisted in entering, to display my wares to their masters. I remember a particular day, when the wolf-like Peter chased me a considerable distance, almost biting off a morsel of flesh from my leg, leaving behind a deep scar to refresh my memory.

One day, as I was selling cigarette-cases to some Australian

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O. 1—35

Away Indian Youth

passengers on the Jhonson Pier, I suddenly felt the grip of the police and was led to the harbour police station, receiving a good licking and cuts, which ached my limbs for a couple of days. I approached the Harbour authorities to issue me a licence for selling magazines, news-papers and novels on the steamers, but was disappointed as my pocket could not afford the heavy fees.

So, in this precarious way I earned every day a much-coveted mouthful, cooking with my own hands.

An Unreliable Friend

On a certain afternoon, as I lay brooding, an Indian friend living on the unmerited charity of others informed me about a vacancy in the municipality, 35 miles away from Singapore. He had been there personally and was asked to bring in some one with a fair practice in typewriting. Quick like shot, I jumped, took the taxi, paying Rs. 2 as fare, all the money I had in my pocket. I was introduced to the engineer, who tried me with some odd work to his satisfaction. "Well, we will pay you Rs. 75 p.m. plus free lodgings, and you can resume your duty from the first of the succeeding month." Oh God! I was thrilled with a sudden joy and could not contain myself. While I was taking my leave, with a shower of thanks, he inquired, quite unexpectedly, whether I knew Malay language. Timidly, I nodded assent. Whereupon he examined me with some technical sentences, which to my mortification I could not translate, for I was not advanced in the dialect beyond the every-day common talk. With politeness he sympathised with me and closed with an abrupt promise of taking me in the near future, when I was tolerably efficient in the native tongue!

Like a crippled man, I emerged out of the office searching for my friend. Lo, to my inexpressible grief, I learnt that he had left the place. No, I could not believe my eyes. How could he leave me in the wilderness, knowing full well that I had not a single pice in my pocket and had not a morsel the whole day? Yes, sensing my failure, he was gone, leaving me behind! There was no other alternative but to tramp my way back to Singapore. I girdled myself up, thoroughly consumed with inward agonies, despair and hunger. There was a heavy down-pour coupled with terrible lightning, completely drenching my clothes. In this hopeless plight, I remembered the beautiful stanza of Goldsmith to soothe my deeply wounded feelings. I had helped the delinquent many a time and, in return, he had played me shamelessly false!

"What is friendship, but a name,
A charm that lulls to sleep,
A shade that follows wealth and fame,
And leaves the wretch to weep."

Poor sympathetic Malayan cottagers at their doors offered a friendly shelter to me, which I declined with the most grateful civilities.

Towards 8 p.m. I reached the State of Johore, where I passed the night in the mosque. On the day following, I started for Singapore. Tired, exhausted, and with an empty stomach, I collapsed and lay unconscious against a lamp-post on the main road, for a considerable time. A kind-hearted Japanese passer-by, seeing me in a pitiable situation, came to my aid and with a friendly hand, brought me to my senses. I was on my feet again, thanking him with profound courtesies and bows.

By noon I reached my shelter and was utterly disgusted to find my evading friend, reclining in an easy chair and luxuriously puffing a sweet havana cigar. My emaciated condition, dirty shrivelled clothes and care-worn face threw him in a hearty roar of laughter. It annoyed me awfully and I was beside myself with anger. Yes, had I a pistol or gun in my possession, I would have silenced him in no ime. After thoroughly enjoying the humour at my expense, he apologised with some silly pretences for having left me behind. "I am very sorry for all this" he said. What cheap compensation, and what an easy escape from inexcusable breach of friendship!

I Begin To Earn

After five months' hard struggle, hunger and worry, I was fixed in the Singapore Passport Office through the kind aid of the same Chief Inspector as had befriended me before. I am deeply indebted to this countryman of ours, sympathetic, talented, a man of integrity, respected by all the nationalities and loved by Indians.

My starting income was about Rs. 45 p.m. I studiously devoted all my spare time to the commercial subjects to better my prospects. Within a few months, with hard work, I passed junior short-hand, book-keeping and typewriting, with credit and distinction. Seeing my wonderful progress, the Principal of the Y. M. C. A. highly recommended me for a situation with Messrs Mackinnon and Mackenzie. They offered me Rs. 75 for the start. I intended to take up the offer, but my superiors at the passport office, being much pleased with me, gave me additional work in the vehicles department, with an income of Rs. 85 per mensem.

I used to keep a strict watch over my expences and saved every spare pice to make up my passage for England. I kept a regular record of time and was clock-like to the minutest detail. I had vowed not to waste a single hour. I continued studies and got through advanced Book-keeping and Accountancy with credit, and was writing about 140 words in short-hand. The work increased in the office and I was attached to the Licensing Department also and within the period of three years, I was earning Rs. 150 to the great envy of the much older staff. This sudden progress and high remuneration did not affect my hard-working and settled habits in the least and I considered myself a bird of passage awaiting the proper season to fly to England. I intended to go in for Banking and Accountancy, but some sudden feelings changed my mind quite unexpectedly.

Plight Of Local Indians

The miserable condition of the poorer classes of Indians in Singapore touched me deeply. Our blessed country is open to one and all, while our people abroad rot in the streets waiting for passports, without any response from the authorities for months together and if lucky to get one, their small, limited funds get exhausted during the interval. A poor old man, in the decline of life, wanted to visit his long-lost son, domiciled in Java for the last 15 years. It was the poor father's last wish. Being disappointed in getting the permit, he died in the streets, broken hearted, ending his last hours in sobs and sighs, with no tender heart to shed a sympathetic tear. I witnessed many other heart-rending tragedies. If a batch of 150 Chinese or others could secure an easy entry to our soil, then I ask, in the name of justice, why a single Indian has to wait for months for a permit from Hongkonk or Shanghai and passport facilities from Indian Government, ending 90 per cent. in disappointment! Repeatedly, I brought the matter to the notice of influential local Indians as well as the authorities, but none showed any interest. While other communities dosed in peaceful slumber, our countrymen paraded the streets guarding the doors as watchmen. I used to meet poor Tamil coolies labouring on the roads night and day inspite of hot sun or heavy rains. After a thorough study of other nationalities. I concluded that we are the poorest people on earth, disunited at home and little respected abroad.

I Prepare To Go To England

I began to consider taking up an independent profession, offering me an opportunity for public career and thereby contributing my humble share in the service of our Mother-land. I abandoned accountancy for Law, got in touch with the Education Department and received the information that I must graduate or pass Senior Cambridge with Latin as compulsory subject, in order to secure admission into the Inns of Courts. Without any loss of time, I began private preparation for the Cambridge, stretching my studies to midnight hours. There was heavy work in the office, but my zeal carried me so far as to devote lunch hours to the text books. After tremendous effort, accompanied by terrible strain, I appeared for the examination and got plucked. It discouraged mes, but shortly, I was up with my efforts once more. I had helped all along myself, without any teacher's help, with a hard language like Latin. Patience and continuous industry brought me success in my second attempt.

Now, nothing stood in my way. I had saved Rs. 1,800, my passport was ready. Every one liked and respected me, seeing my progress. Those who chuckled at me once, declared me a man of character and strong will.

I was absent from India for five years and longed to pay a short visit to it on my way to England. I communicated my intention to my parents, seeking their advice. A discouraging reply was the outcome, engulfing me in suspense.

Relying upon the All Merciful Father, whose guiding hand never fails, with undaunted courage, I resigned my job, totally abandoned the proposed visit to India, seeing my most respected brother just out from the Temple of Freedom, after his second arrest. I booked my passage to Europe, and was aboard on the s.s. Andre Lebon, bound for Marseilles.

(To be continued on Sunday next.)

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LEGION OF THE LOST'

A Whole Generation Of Indians Is Being Effaced On The Battlefields Of Schools And Colleges

An Educational system which is efficient to the very brass buttons of the hall porter is a tribute to the genius of the nation and to the high efficiency of the people who conduct it. An unsound educational system, on the other hand, denotes the slothfulness and indolence generally apparent in a decadent nation. A good educational system is the first essential in the making of a nation. The majority of European nations have realized this and have reduced their education to a fine art.

SINCERITY LACKING.

Their system, as close investigation will disclose, is one where the individual is given complete freedom yet maintaining a high standard of discipline. The reason is simple. The co-operation between the student and the teacher is so great that it borders on intimacy. European Education is a product of sincerity and honest effort upon the part of the Governments. But, unfortunately, the same cannot be applied to this country. In this country the obvious sincerity is lacking.

A FUTILE SYSTEM.

The neglected Education in India thus—either from apathy from above or from helplessness lower down has never allowed us to evolve a system which could penetrate the reserve of the populace and at the same time give the teeming millions of India a push in the right direction. Our Educational system is rendered not only helpless but useless,—helpless in the sense that we cannot adequately remedy it and useless in the sense that no beneficial results accrue from it. The futility of our education is only apparent in later life, when not all the degrees and diplomas can save us from starvation and unemployment. Our Educational institutions are entrusted to the care of a staff who are miserably equipped for the purpose.

CALLOUS SYSTEM.

In the primary schools that are scattered all over the country a callous system of corporal punishment prevails, and the unhappy pupils loathe the schools in which they are almost "massacred." They attend the schools from no pious motive of learning or for the joy of mingling with other boys, but out of sheer sense of duty which they feel they owe to their parents. The happy comaraderie which is the most striking feature of European schools is palpably absent for obvious reasons. These pupils take no pride in their schools and the healthy rivalry between school boys is nowhere so spontaneous.

This shows a faulty system. When the pupils themselves take no interest in their school or education, education is defeating its own end. The staff, content that the minds of their pupils are being mechanised and that their own monthly endowments show no reduction, take an optimistic view of life. They show no interest in the boy beyond the fact that their home work is done regularly. A breach of this regulation is punished severely. Beyond this life is placid and care free.

SLAVES OR SCHOLARS?

The essential co-operation between master and pupil is lacking. The boy is a slave and the master a tyrant. Born unto a slave nation we are in schools taught the elementary stages of "inferiority complex" which, as citizens, we cannot shake off. Our text books din into us the superiority of the Europeans. The inferiority complex which every Indian inherits is nurtured under expert tutelage, so that in later years we may remain loyal to the feeling of helplessness which is characteristically Indian. Alleged incidents such as the "Black Hole of Calcutta," the "massacres" during the mutiny, the impoverished condition of India before the advent of the Europeans are reiterated monotonously. Our indebtedness to the Government for blessing us with railways, telegraphs, canals, and other modern innovations are emphasised "ad nauseum" although the "philanthrophy plus five per cent. tale" is discreetly omitted.

SATURATED WITH INFERIORITY.

By the time we have finished the text book we have thoroughly been saturated with the inferiority complex, which as I have mentioned, stands us in "good stead" later on in life. Our schools do not turn us out with "the clean out features and athletic frames which is the stamp of every English public school boy." The laudable qualities of the English public school boy has been so widely and wisely extolled that we have all learnt to honour, respect and admire them. Our schools on the other hand turn us out feeble-minded and weak of limb which incapacitates us to do the valorous deeds which comes so naturally to the public school boy.

COLLEGE STAGE.

When we arrive at the college stage and look back reminiscently over our school days we can remember nothing more than a few fearful floggings and the omnipotency of the benign Government. We have at school kept to no tra-

(Continued on page 30.)

When you ask for 501 Soap

Beware of Imitations!

WARNING!

OWING to the great popularity of 501 Washing Soap, a number of other Washing Soaps, made to resemble closely in appearance 501 Washing Soap, is being continuously put on the market.

We are glad to announce that some of the manufacturers of these colourable imitations against whom we took legal proceedings have given us an undertaking not to use the mark resembling 501 and Tomco. These marks, as well as the marks of those against whom legal proceedings are pending, have been struck off the list appearing alongside.

We must, however, caution our customers that although a few colourable imitations have been taken off the market, so many more are being put on that we are not able to check them immediately. We are proceeding against many of the manufacturers of the latter; but our customers will be well advised not to buy soaps which are not 501 but are merely made to look like them. Always look for the figures 501 and our genuine symbol.

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When buying—be careful!

NO soap is genuine 501 unless it bears the figures 501 and the Tomco symbol as shown in the illustration on the left.

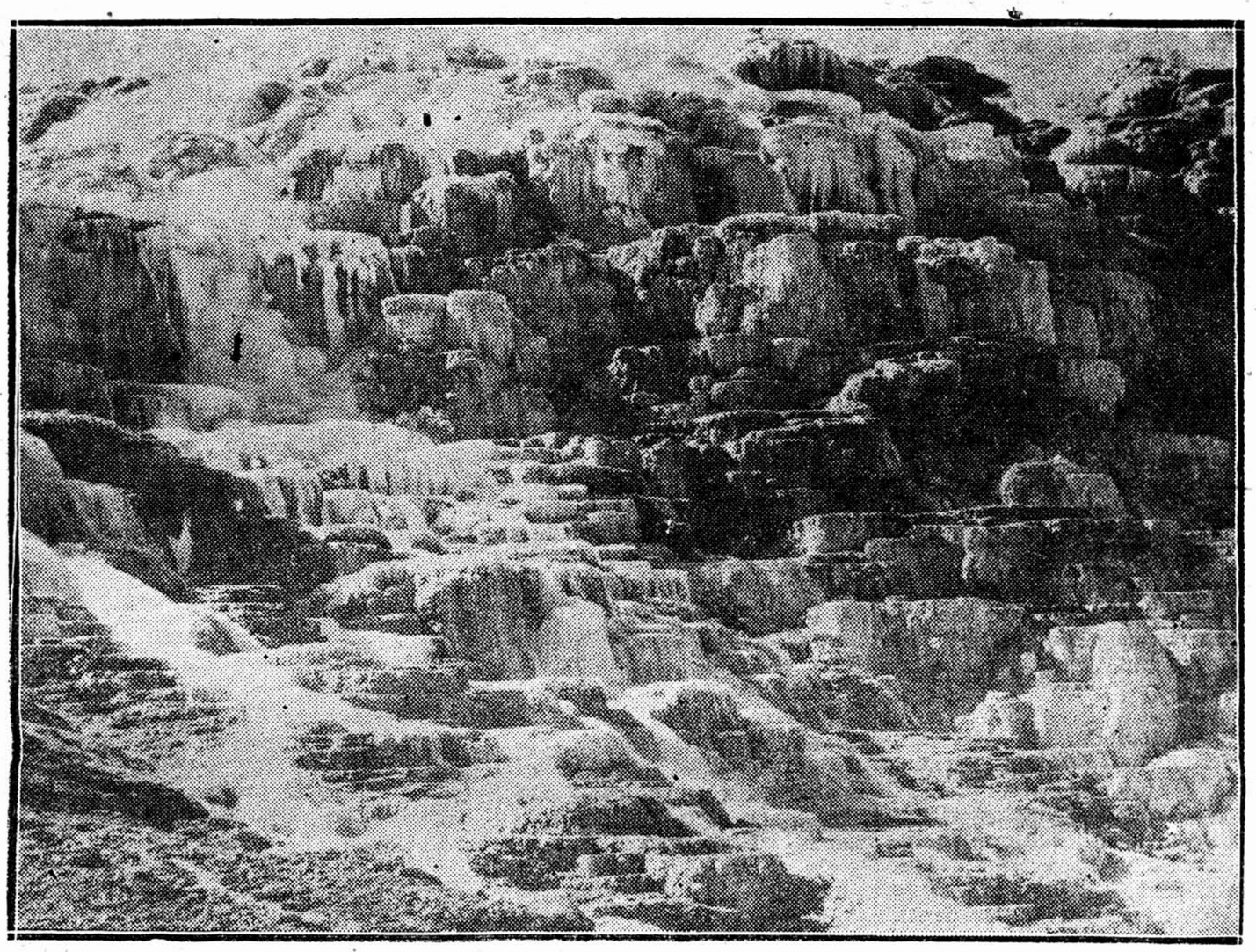
Of the ever-increasing number of soaps closely resembling 501 Washing Soap the commoner ones bear the following marks:-

Figures	Symbol
5G1	
591	
591	
561	
105	
502	
507	
515	
551	
551	
51	

There are many others too!

Opening of The Caravan on the Sixth Anniversary of the New History Society, New York, on 6th April, 1935.

Speed and danger are daily companions of the news-reel cameraman, which may account for the announcement that Sir Malcolm Campbell. auto-racer and holder of the world's speed record on land, has just been appointed as editor of British Movietone's news-reel output. He succeeds Gerald Sanger who now becomes a producer.



Jupiter Terrace, famed scenic wonder of Yellowstone National Park, U. S. A. named after the Roman god of the elements, ruler over rain, wind, thunder and lightning.

"RED" PROPAGANDA

Work Of "Third International" Is Done

"The Manchester Guardian" writes:

It is said that M. Laval has done some "plain speaking" on the subject of Communist activities in France and that he got all the "assurances" he wanted. This may or may not be so, but, in any case, both M. Laval's "plain speaking" and Stalin's "assurances" are equally superfluous. In Europe, if nowhere else, Communist "activities" and "Red propaganda" are now insignificant at their best and a nuisance at their very worst. There is no function left for the Third International—its work is done, its day is over. In its time it fulfilled the important historic function of preparing the way for Fascism. It induced a double paralysis in the working class by means of sectarian dogma and disunion—a paralysis of the mind and of the body. It enfeebled democratic institutions by damaging interference with the machinery of government, and by the empty but successful pretence that it was revolutionary it perpetuated the fear of revolution and so supplied counter-revolution with the chief source of its power. The Third International also preached and practised those principles of insidious subversion combined with tyrannical authority that enabled the Fascists to achieve and consolidate their power. When confronted with Fascism the Third International never displaced anything but its own impotence, and the Communist parties in those countries where Fascism triumphs never even went down gamely (as the Socialists did in Austria) but perished in unparalleled ignominy. Perhaps M. Laval wanted assurances for the sake of his own reactionaries, who still pretend that the Third International is a danger (because counter-revolution in France, as elsewhere, needs the semblance of tha tdanger). And Stalin, if he gave them, did so because the Third International does not matter anyhow and is nowhere so despised as it is in Moscow.

"I can only take one of you" said the conductor of a crowded tramcar to two women waiting in the rain.

"But we are mother and daughter. Surely you won't separate us?" pleaded one.

"Not likely," replied the conductor, reaching for the bell. "I did so once."

Unless operation shortly to be performed is successful Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, (right) world-famous teacher of blind Helen Keller (left) will herself be plunged into total blindness. Miss Keller now is the comfort of the woman who was her "eyes" for so many years.

EYE-EXERCISER CURES DEFECTIVE VISION

Defective eyes are now being helped back to normal vision in miniature "eye gymnasiums." New machines that give sluggish eye muscles veritable setting-up exercises are hailed as an important advance in optometry. Delicate muscles that train the eyes upon an object of interest, like the strings that animate marionettes, must work together in perfect balance and co-ordination. If there is a laggard among them, the balance is upset and cases such as "cross-eyed" vision result. Glasses alone cannot always cure these cases, especially if the muscles and nerves of one eye have become impaired through disuse. To restore muscular teamwork, cards bearing mutually complementary pictures are placed in a machine called a "rotoscope" and adjusted until they seem to the patient to fuse into one. A letter "F" and a letter "L," for example, merge into a letter "E." The machine then revolves the cards slowly. Muscles of the eyes, following the movement, are trained to work in unison. Another recently developed eye exerciser is a large revolving disk bearing a brightly colored pattern of stripes and circles.—"Popular Science."

AMERICA'S HUGE HEALTH ARMY

More than 1,500,000 persons in this country, according to an estimate in "The Statistical Bulletin" of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, are employed directly or indirectly in caring for the sick and preventing disease in this country—about one for every eighty persons otherwise engaged.

The list includes 161,000 legally qualified physicians, 24,000 attendants, 294,000 nurses, 150,000 "practical nurses," nearly 5,000 physiotherapists, clinical-laboratory workers and masseurs; 70,000 dentists, 14,000 dentists' assistants, 2,000 oral hygienists, 20,000 dental technicians and assistants of various kinds; approximately 36,000 osteopaths, chiropractors and "healers," 47,000 midwives, 5,000 chiropodists, 20,000 optometrists; 553,000 hospital superintendents and other hospital personnel, 5,000 clinical attendants, 11,500 health-department workers, and several thousands in private health-organizations; 125,000 registered pharmacists, 17,000 assistant pharmacists, 60,000 apprentice pharmacists, and 2,500 medical-social workers.

VITAMIN FOOD FROM CARROTS

Eating carrots with a medicine dropper is now, figuratively speaking, a scientific possibility. From a carload of the familiar and often-maligned vegetable, experts have found a way to isolate a pound of deep-orange crystals that offer a new weapon against disease. The rare substance of which they are composed, known as carotene, has been identified as the pigment that gives carrots their characteristic color, and has also been found in butter, milk, spinach, and various leafy foods. Its medical significance lies in the fact that the body has the power to convert this substance directly into Vitamin A. If a person normally consumes carrots, milk, spinach, and the like in his diet, he probably gets all the Vitamin A he needs. People who do not enjoy these foods, can boost their Vitamin A supply, whenever the physician advises, by adding to a meal a little carotene, dissolved in a few drops of cottonseed oil.

This team of amateur boxers from the Irish Free State made up a team which visited the United States and Canada for a series of bouts with Canadian and American boxers. The mittmen, left to right, are: Patrick Hughes, Mick Coffey, Ernie Smith, James McGill and Gerry Mulligan. The Irish fighters made a good impression and met with fair success in their appearances against competition in North America.

Where Physicians Go To School

Post-Graduate Courses In Berlin Attract Medicos From All Parts Of World

International Post-Graduate Courses in Medicine are being held in Berlin from March to May 1935 in the Kaiserin Friedrich House. This house, the medical centre of Berlin, was built in deference to a wish expressed by the Empress Frederick—a daughter of Queen fictoria of England.

Overlooking the Robert Koch Square—at the border of the so-called "Medical Quarter" of Berlin, north of the Friedrichstrasse Railway Station—there stands a big white building, guarded by statues of the chemist Fischer and the bacteriologist Koch. This "House of the Empress Frederick' is the venue of the famous International Medical Continuation Courses which yearly attract physicians from all over the world. The Empress Frederick was the originator of the scheme for providing Berlin with this medical centre, and under the unremitting efforts of Ernst von Berganns, the famous surgeon, and Robert Hutterars the plans went forward rapidly. The Kaiserin Friedrich House was built with privately contributed funds in 1906.

The Ctntinuation Courses are being held under the auspices of the Lord Mayor of Berlin, Dr. Sahm, and the administration is in the hands of the General Secretary for Medical Continuation Courses, Dr. Adam, a professor who has fulfilled that particular task for more than 20 years.

Two kinds of courses are being held in Berlin; shorter courses for foreign physicians and doctors from provincial Germany, and longer courses for medical men living in Berlin. All the lectures are delivered by eminent specialists, and the following subjects are to be treated during the session to be held at Easter.

(1) Internal medicine, with special consideration of the gastro-intestinal ailments.

(2) Disturbance of metabolism and of the glands of internal secretion.

(3) Practical progress of the Rontgen diagnosis and X-Ray therapy, particularly for internal ailments.

(4) Special course of urology.

(5) Occupational diseases.

(6) Special course for surgeons

Among the lecturers are many names of world-wide fame, von Bergmann, von Eicken, Sauerbruch, Stoekel, von Verschuer, Wagner, Roessle, Bessau, and many more.

The inquiry office at the Kaiser Friedrich House is most useful to visiting physicians unfamiliar with Berlin. Not only can they inquire here about all the different medical courses, but arrangements can be made through the organisation for visits to nursing homes and hospitals so that the visitor may make the best possible use of his stay in Berlin. The inquiry office also has lists of professors who lecture in foreign languages. It has in fact complete information about every detail of medical organisation and administration.

The medico-historical collection in the Kaiserin Friedrich House is unique. It contains thousands of interesting instruments and apparati, including the iron hand of Gotz von Berlichingen, an artificial limb of the 16th century; Robert Koch's microscope with which he discovered the tuberculosis germ in 1882; the first eye-speculum, invented by Helmholtz in 1851; Greafe's surgical instruments and many ancient Roman and Egyptian instruments. The administrators of the collection, which is State-owned, will loan free of charge any material, such as slides, models, etc., which may be required by a lecturer for illustrating his course.

A visit to the Kaiserin Friedrich House should certainly be made by every physician who visits Berlin.

AUSTRALIA'S MILK BARS CRAZE

The milk habit has become a craze in Sydney, and young and old patronise the "milk bars" day and night. Soda fountain businesses have almost died out, and many of their proprietors have have converted them to "milk bars."

The first "milk bar" was opened in Sydney two years ago. There are now more than 30 of them, supplying milk in dozens of forms and flavourings.

Some of the bars sell 1,000 gallons a week, and the cost of fitting up a bar is as high as £1,500.

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Every copy of the "Bombay Chronicle" Sunday Edition issued during the month of May was given a Number which was printed on the back cover. 37 of these Numbers selected at random were previously lodged in a sealed cover with the Central Bank of India, Ltd. This cover has now been opened and we have pleasure in giving below the "Lucky Numbers" for May.

Copies bearing the Lucky Numbers will be purchased by us at prices shown for each Number. These copies should be sent to us securely wrapped by registered post addressed to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle", Red House, Parsi Bazar St., Bombay. The purchase price will be remitted by us per return by Money order.

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"LEGION OF THE LOST"

(Continued from page 26).

dition, learnt nothing about ourselves, at least nothing to our credit. Hence naturally we come to the conclusion that we have wasted not only money, but the very best days of our lives at some institution which more or less resembled an orphanage.

At college we have swathed and sweated like the proverbial nigger, unconsciously imbibing the Shakespeares and the Miltons and developing a brain atrophied by misuse, disuse and abuse. After college driven to despair by unemployment, disgusted of the country that does not need us and sick of the system which failed to make any use of us, we either go to swell the ranks of the discontented or sink back into primitive apathy.

The all powerful government ignoring this state of affairs has left the solution of our educational fiasco in our own incompetent hands. These students who have been grilled through stiff and sterile course at college are let loose upon the already over-crowded professions and in the stampede that inevitably ensues their newly acquired civilisation seems to retrocede and in a mass they revert back in accordance with the primitive biological formula of the "survival of the fittest."

Some take to commerce either as the last resort or in the hope of acquiring the fabulous millions which they feel lie within easy reach. In the agony of their failure they learn for the first time the cold prosaic story of life, they learn that their undeveloped brain unaccustomed to exigencies fails to operate in terms of yards and bales.

A GREAT TRAGEDY.

Adversity is a cruel yet honest teacher. And it is in adversity alone and not in the books they have crammed that they learn of the tragedy of India's commerce. Painfully they notice India's raw cotton being exported to foreign countries but the agony is increased when the finished product returns to be inflicted on us at a cost which is almost cheaper than the raw material itself.

They get their first insight into the economical condition of India. They see the country as it really is. A broken country without the fabulous gold mines they have dreamed of. And in the spectacle of the greater tragedy their own tragedy is lost. Such is in brief the aftermath of their education.

Where then lies the salvation of our students? Where is the reward they were so glibly promised?

With the younger generation so hopelessly over the rails, we seem to be sinking into the rut rather getting out of it as we imagine.

"GLAXO ADVERTISEMENT."

Another tale of student life has yet to be told. Some of the students are sent to European countries to further their education. The treatment that is meted out to them there is too well known to need any comment.

In England alone there is an average of three thousand Indian students. They represent the cream of India's blue blood. Yet they live in an atmosphere which is charged with racial hostility. Neglected by the professors and by the natives of that country can we expect them to thrive in an atmosphere which is so antagonistic? An Indian student spends on the average twenty pounds a month or two hundred and forty pounds a year. Three thousand students spend, roughly a million pounds a year on education in England. The question arises whether we do get our moneys worth or whether we are subscribing a million pounds merely out of philanthropic motives.

The India Office may paint a rosy picture of Indian students in England reminiscent of the Glaxo advertisement yet we all know without being told that they are certainly not bubbling over with good health and good humour.

Far from being encouraged they are being thoroughly discouraged and disillusioned. Only two things stand out against them—their colour and their country. It is futile to quote instances as no one is going to remedy or compensate our students for what they are going through.

LEGION OF THE LOST.

When the question of colour sets in, the scales of European justice quiver ominously—too ominously in fact. The Indian student nearly always returns full of the civilisation that has ignored his very existence. His compatriots are unwilling to accept or understand

Donha Christina, 21-year-old daughter of Prince Marino Torlonia, sister-in-law of Infanta Beatrice of Spain has made a runaway match with 26-year-old Danie Daniel Lord son of the New York society millionaire, Franklin B. Lord.

his advanced views. Hence another form of isolation begins to manifest itself.

Having invested so much time and money in a European education the remuneration if any is meagre. The good old days have passed away when a European qualification was looked upon with awe and reverence. In its stead have come the days when European degree and diplomas are not even worth the paper they are written upon. The graduates from European and Indian universities mingle together as comrades in that ever increasing legion of the lost. Our colossal army of the unemployed: fighting for sustenance armed only with worthless degrees and diplomas.

The stark tragedy which we are witnessing is unparalleled. It is in short the death rattle sounding the throat of "Mother India" ominously announcing the end of our younger generation. One generation of Indians have been wiped out by the war and this generation is being effaced on the battle-fields of Indian schools and colleges.

We are handicapped on all sides. Denied the country which it the law of inheritance still holds goods is ours. Denied the results of our hard-gained education. To whom can we turn to for help or justice? That our education is a farce no one will deny, but to the farce is added an additional touch of pathos, the knowledge that not even the very best education holds for us an insight to the promised land.

So it is from the most primary stage of our education to the final polish, our educational system has turned out to be a washout. No amount of embellishing or whitewashing can camouflage this fact. Without a sound educational system, without sincere and honest training we cannot help being what we are.

Unfortunately we are powerless to remedy this evil and with this knowledge we seem to drop back broken heartedly conscious of the fact that we have failed.

WILL NOT HARM THE MOST DELICATE SKIN
DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED
FOR A SOFTER SMOOTHER SKIN
There are many sandalwood soaps but none better than SWASTIK SANDALWOOD SOAP. It has a wonderfully refreshing effect and leaves the skin softer and smoother A real luxury toilet soap yet at a low cost.
SWASTIK
SANDALWOOD SOAP
REFRESHINGLY DELIGHFUL
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THE SWASTIK OIL MILLS LTD.,
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JUPITER GENERAL

has various schemes of LIFE INSURANCE to suit all J9

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will gladly supply full particulars about life insurance for mere asking. J10

The March Of Science

RACIAL ORIGINS IN SKULLS

Their Shape Not Infallible Index

Ales Hrdlicka, Grand Old Man of American anthropology pleased members of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists, meeting in Philadelphia, a few weeks ago, when he announced that the "typical" leading scientists has a larger head, and, presumably, a larger brain, than the average citizen.

This he learned from measurements of 150 members of the National Academy of Science, one hundred of whom were of old American stock, the balance either European-born or of recent American derivation.

The "typical" leading scientist is also taller and deeper-chested than the average man. His hair is dark, turning to gray, and his head is proportionately broader. Though getting well along in years he shows no sign of senility, asserts Doctor Hrdlicka, who is sixty-six, was born in Humpolec, Bohemia, and who believes that woman's place is in the home. He has been married twice.

Earlier, Doctor Hrdlicka announced that the shape of the skull is not the infallible index which race-anthropologists have long considered it. Racial skulls change with conditions, he said. Take, for example, the skull of the American Indian, of which there are 12,000 in the collections at the Smithsonian Institution where Doctor Hrdlicka is Curator of Physical Anthropology. Indian skulls are undergoing radical changes, owing to the transition from a hunting to a sedentary life. This has resulted in changing muscular stresses, which in turn, mold the skull. Skulls of Eskimos are also changing, due due partly to progressive dental deterioration.

As to races, the same gathering learned from Dr. Robert J. Terry of Washington University, St. Louis, that the American Negro is hardly entitled to call himself an "African." Measurements of negro anatomy showed so much Caucasian and Indian blood that the 11,800,000 Negroes in this country really represent a separate race, possibly one in transition toward more complete individuality.

WORLD'S LARGEST SNAKE

The largest snake in the world is the python. The anaconda is second and the boa third.

Fantastic stories are told about these great serpents swallowing oxen and tigers. Such feats are impossible. A python might possibly kill them by crushing them in its mighty folds, but the largest animal it could dispose of at a meal is a dog or a goat.

The netted python of Asia, Indo-China, and the Malay Archipelago, which sometimes exceeds thirty feet in length, is the largest of the pythons. Its colour is light yellowish-brown with squarish black markings. Savage in disposition, inhabiting low-lying and hot regions, it grows slowly and probably lives to a great age. Pythons hang motionless from trees by their prehensile tails, or lurk in grass or water for their unsuspecting victims, which consist chiefly of birds, rodents, and other small animals. They are greatly dreaded by the natives of the regions they inhabit.

The python lays from fifty to 100 eggs, around which the female coils her great body for two months before they are hatched.

EINSTEIN UPHELD

His Space Theory Confirmed In A Study Of Stars

Relativity abolished forces. If stones fall toward the earth, it is because space is curved. Just as a ship in sailing from New York to Southampton must of necessity follow the curve of the earth, so a falling body must follow the curvature of space. If stones seem to fall in mathematically straight lines it is because both the distance and the earth are small. The effects of space curvature are apparent only near huge stars. The bigger the body the more markel is the curvature of space. For in the new philosophy bodies wrap space around them.

Light curves as it travels. Like a falling stone. it cannot follow a straight lines, because there are no straight lines. In fact, if a body were big enough, it would be theoretically possible for it to capture a ray of light and wrap it around itself.

To test this theory of space curvature effect it has been the practice during total solar eclipses in recent years to note the positions of stars close to the obscured sun. They ought to be displaced. It turns out that they are but not so much that physicists are satisfied. The sun is rather small as stars go. In fact, the original measurements of these displacements have been questioned. Whereupon tests were made with the aid of the heavy dwarf companion of Sirius, which contains so much densely packed matter that we could not lift a cubic inch of it if we had the chance. Again the results were good, but again not wholly satisfactory.

"RED SHIFT" IN STARS.

Before the National Academy of Sciences Dr. Robert J. Trumpler came forward with a new and better observation. He studied a class of stars in the Milky Way designated by the letter "O." What he was looking for was the so-called red shift. If Einstein is right the stars ought to be a little redder than they actually are, which means that all the lines in the spectrum are shifted a little toward the red of the spectrum.

It also happens that there is another shift toward the red called the Doppler effect. As a star rushes toward us while it is revolving around another its light howls up, so to speak, just like an oncoming locomotive whistle. As it recedes it howls down. Trumpler had to differentiate the Einstein from this Doppler shift.

Dr. Trumpler solved his problem by considering not just one "O" star but many, big and little, in the same cluster. Thus it became possible to ignore their individual motions. It turns out that the rays from the "O" stars are very much shifted toward the red. This is significant because they are on the average 180 times more massive than the sun. So clever Dr. Trumpler is convinced that Einstein must be right.—"New York Times."

EARTH'S NEW "RADIO ROOF"

Like the layers of an onion, concentric shells of ionization enclose the earth, reflecting back to its surface the radio-waves sent out by boadcasting stations. To three such layers of ionization previously known, the United States Bureau of Standards has just added knowledge of a fourth, 450 miles high.

The new zone reflects signals of such high frequency that they pass through the lower ones. Radio-waves travel in straight lines. These mirror-like reflecting layers make long-distance broadcasting possible.

KITES, WIRES, AND SAFETY

The historic kite is a dangerous plaything in this day of high-tension wires, motor-traffic, and tall telephone-poles. Now that spring breezes tempt kite-flying youngsters forth to possible peril, "Safety Education" has offered this advice:"

Never use a kite with metal ribs, tinsel tails, or wire string—danger from high-voltage lines is too great. Don't climb poles or trees to knock down entangled kites. Never fly a kite near radio aerials, light, telephone, or trolley wires, or near high-voltage towers. Never run across streets or highways while flying a kite.

WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL REVOLVER

Declared the world's most powerful hand arm, a newly developed revolver using special cartridges of .357 caliber fires its bullets at the unprecedented velocity, for this type of weapon, of more than 1,500 feet a second. Travelling at this speed the bullets pierce armor metal that is merely dented by other domestic and foreign revolvers, automatic pistols, and submachine guns. Bullet-proof glass does not offer a reliable protection against the new weapon, and a test made on an extra-heavy sample of bullet-proof vest material is reported to have shown conclusively that no such vest, capable of being worn invisibly or with any comfort, could resist its fire.

NEW KIND OF RARE WATER

A liquid so rare as to make the now-famous "heavy water" common by comparison is the "heavy oxygen water" being produced at Manchester University, England, by a special diffusion apparatus. Only a few drops have been concentrated so far.

One atom of oxygen in every hundred in this water has a mass of eighteen instead of the sixteen of ordinary oxygen.

50,000 PLANETS

The solar system, of which the earth is a part, probably contains not nine but 50,000 planets it has been estimated by Prof. Armin O Leuschner, of the University of California.

In addition to the well-known ones, Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn. Uranus, Neptune and Pluto, a swarm of lesser objects have orbits around the sun, most of them in the region between Mars and Jupiter. Nearly 1,300 of the small bodies, or asteroids, have been located since the beginning of the last century on the first night of which the Italian astronomer Giuseppe Piazzi sighted the first, Ceres.

SPEED GOVERNOR FOR AUTOMOBILES

A novel speed governor for automobiles, propcsed by a Minneapolis, Minn., inventor, compels motorists to slow down in congested districts. A white light on a windshield indicator changes to red whenever city speed limits are exceeded. If this occurs in open country, nothing further happens. When the car passes at high speed over a magnetized rail laid in the highway to protect a built-up section, however, an electric relay throttles down the motor.

CYCLING AT 100 MILES

One hundred miles an hour on a bicycle! That is the speed Frank Bartell, present holder of the world's straightaway speed record thinks is possible. Streaking down a California boulevard behind an automobile equipped with a steamlined windbreak, the recently covered a mile at the rate of 80.85 miles an hour. His racing cycle has a special steel-disk sprocket with a gear ratio of forty to six. Tape, wound around the tires and rims at intervals, kept the tires from peeling off under the terrific strain.

PYGMIES TALK TO GORILLAS

That pygmies of one African tribe have learned to talk with gorillas, in a language that both can understand, is hinted by recent reports. Explorers say that the men and apes use in common a number of recognizable cries resembling human words, apparently permitting some sort of communication. This may explain why the dwarfs and the gorillas get along peacefully with each other, whereas the gorillas attack full-sized Negroes.

MACHINE TRAPS AUTO THIEVES

To trap automobile thieves, a new "remembering machine" has been devised by a California man for use in booths at bridge entrances and similar strategic points. Patterns are punched out, recording the license numbers of cars reported stolen, and are placed in this machine. The attendant then taps out the license number of each passing car on the eight-rowed keyboard of the machine. If one of the numbers is that of a stolen car, a bell rings and a lamp lights, permitting a warning to be flashed to the other end of the bridge to stop the car. The machine may also be used for other tasks that would tax human memory.

X-RAY SHOWS THREE DIMENSIONS

X-rays in three dimensions are provided by apparatus recently developed in Russia, and based upon the principle of the parlor stereoscope. Looking through a double eye-piece at twin viewing screens of flourescent material, an observer sees a picture with lifelike depth, instead of the flat shadow ordinarily obtained on the conventional single screen. The improved view of a patient's internal organs as he swallows, coughs, or breathes is expected to be an important aid in the diagnosis of disease. The illustration above shows the new apparatus and how it is used.

BROTHERS

Competition

1st Prize	2nd Prize	3rd Prize	Consolation Prizes
Rs. 500	Rs. 200	Rs. 100	Rs. 200

It is not unusual to recognise a person at first sight as a brother or some close relation of a friend by the marked family resemblance the stranger may bear to the one known to you in respect of his nose, ears, eyes etc.

In this competition two sets of faces are illustrated. Each face in the set of pictures numbered 1, 2, 3,.....on the opposite page has a resemblance in one way or another to a corresponding face in the set of pictures marked A, B, C,.....given on this page although their head gears and dresses may be quite different.

What you have to do is to pick out brothers from the two sets of illustrations, For instance there is a marked resemblance between "F" and No. 11. You therefore, enter No. 11 against 'F, in the entry coupon. Similarly fill in the rest of the coupon and submit your solution before 19th June observing the following rules:—

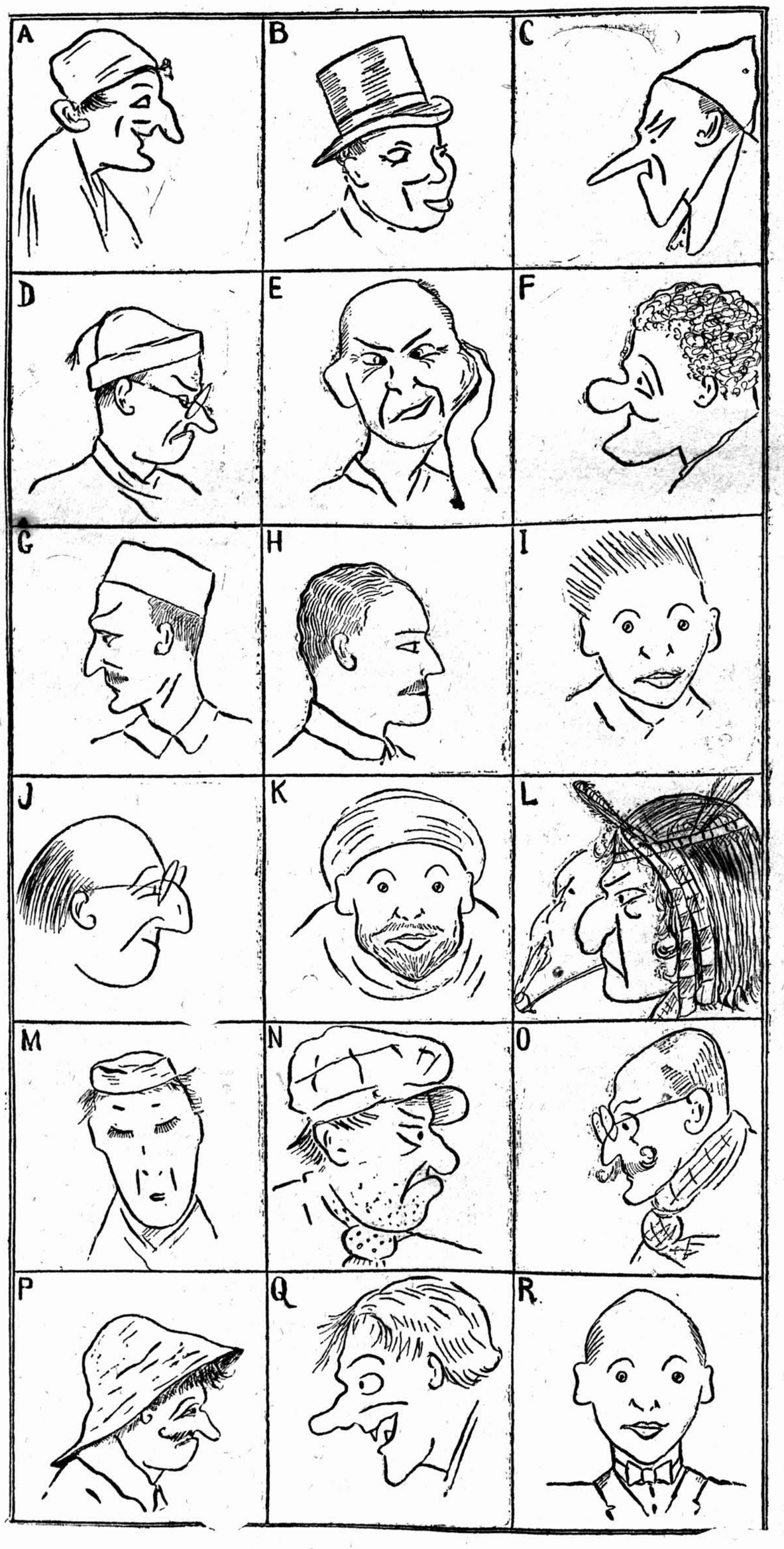
1. When you have filled in all the Numbers write your name and address in full stating number of entries enclosed and send your entries accompanied with an entrance fee of As. 8 for each entry either by hand delivery or through post as under :—

A HAND DELIVERY-Local competitors may if they so wish hand over their entries at our office with entrance fee of As. 8, in cash for each entry and obtain a receipt for the same. All entries will be received at the counter during office hours from 10-30 a.m to 6-30 p.m.

B. REGISTERED POST & MONEY ORDERS—Entries by Registered Post and Money Orders must be sent to our office address : Competition Manager. "Red House", 140, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. (Registered covers or money orders to Post Box address will not be accepted by the Post Office.)

C. ORDINARY POST—The covers must be addressed to the Competition Manager, Box No. 706 (Seven hundred and six) G. P. O., Bombay.

2. Competitor may submit any number of entries provided a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS in stamps of *half or quarter anna*, cash or by money order is sent for each entry. In case of remittance by Money Order the P. O. Receipt



BROTHERS

COMPETITION

(Continued)

must accompany the Entries. A Competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition. Solution of this competition will be accepted only on our entry coupon.

3. Insufficient Entrance Fee enclosed with Entries will disqualify the Competitors submitting such entries.

4. All entries must be received in this Office by the last Post on 19th June 1935, the closing date. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the competition.

5. Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

6. In case of ties, the management reserves the right to distribute the Prize Money among the winning competitors in any manner they like.

7. No responsibility is accepted for any entry mislaid lost or delayed. No correspondence will be entered into or interviews granted. All competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is absolutely final and legally binding in all matters pertaining to this competition. This is an express condition of entry.

8. It is a combined competition exclusively for the "Bombay Chronicle," Sunday Edition: the "Bombay Samachar" Sunday Edition and the "Bombay Sentinel". The Prizes will be announced on the 30th June 1935.

ENTRY COUPON.

Illustrations.	Illustrations.
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Name .....

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Address .....

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Please write Name and Address in Block Letters.

Closing Date 19th *June* 1935

Growing Strength Of Socialism In U. P.

U. P. Administration Report Admits Congress Alone Shows Power Of Effective Organization

Referring to the political conditions the Administration Report of the United Provinces for the year 1933-34 says that "once again, any account of political events of the year must, for all practical purposes, be little more than an account of the activities of the Congress party; for although there were signs of awakening of political consciousness among the landed classes, born no doubt of alarm at the socialist trend of Congress politics the Congress party alone showed any power of effective organisation. The most important event of the year, according to the Report, was M. Gandhi's admission that his followers, in pursuance of the policy of civil disobedience, had failed to live up to his own standard of 'truth and nonviolence,' and his consequent advice, duly accepted by the All-India Congress Committee at Patna in May, that the practice of individual civil disobedience for the attainment of 'swaraj' should be suspended.

GROWTH OF SOCIALISM

"This revolution in Congress policy," says the Report, split the Congress into a number of groups holding divergent, if not conflicting views. The most serious opposition came from the followers of Pandit Jawaharial Nehru, who met at Patna in May during the session of the All-India Congress Committee to draw up an alternative programme which they placed unsuccessfully before the Working Committee. In October, they formed an All-India Congress Socialist Party, which was equally unsuccessful in its efforts to persuade the plenary session of the Congress to accept its object of an independent Socialist state or to agree to its programme.

"In the United Provinces, however, the Report states, the Socialist Party made notable progress. Socialists were elected to most of the Congress committee and in some, secured a majority. They predominated in the Provincial Congress Committee and among the U. P. representatives to the All-India Congress commiDttee. They held a further conference at Etawah and reiterated their disapproval of the policy of participation in the legislatures, their faith in the organisation of peasants and workers, and their intention to work for the cancellation of debts and the elimination of landlords and taluqdars."

NATIONALISTS

Meantime there was opposition from another quarter to the manifesto issued by the Congress Parliamentary Board, proceeds the Report. The Congress attitude towards Communal Award was stfongly criticised by the Sighs of the Punjab and Hindus of Bengal led by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and Mr. Anney, who resigned from the Congress Parliamentary Board and formed a Nationalist Party. Although successful in the Punjab and Bengal the Nationalist Party won hardly in U. P.

OTHER PARTIES.

"The activities of political and semi-political organisations other than the Congress were for the most part confined to the expression of views on the proposed constitutional reforms and the communal award.

"The Liberal Party in examining the report of the J. P. S. C. was particularly critical of the omission of any reference to Dominion Status and expressed its opinion that the proposed reforms would hinder rather than hasten India's advance to responsible Government.

"The Hindu Mahasabha was relentless in its opposition to the communal award.

"The opposition of the Hindu Mahasabha coupled with the indefinite and for some time,, wavering attitude of the Congress had the effect, however of uniting various Muslim factions in the determination to maintain the award. The All-India Muslim Unity Board and the League-Conference Parliamentary Majlis were at once in their determination to keep the award but personal jealousies unfortunately prevented these two parties from joining forces and showing a united front in the elections for the Legislative Assembly.

"In August the landholders both of Agra and Oudh formed National Agriculturist Parties standing for unity between landowners and tenants and the improvement of agricultural conditions.

"Miss PHILIPPINE 1935"

"Conchita Sunico" won her the title of "Miss Philippines 1935" in the 9th annual beauty show held at Manila. Her hair and eyes are black as night and she has the almost perfect soft complexion for which the island Belles are noted. Soft laces and white coral beads set off her brunette Type of beauty.

Towards A Commonwealth Of Provincial Literatures In India

(BY MR. K M. MUNSHI.)

Of late literary consciousness has grown in every province in India which possesses a distinctive language. This consciousness has led to the birth of numerous literary associations in each province with a federal body at the top known as the Sahitya Parishad of that language. But generally these associations pursue the path of provincial isolation. Often, we know the latest literary and cultural activity in England but not that of our neighbouring province. Few literary men outside Bengal know its active literary currents or the technique of its rising authors. The provinces which do not speak Hindi know perhaps of a Tulsidas and Soordas, but do not know the literary experiments which are being made by the present day authors in Hindi. Gujarati literature is known to literary Indians outside Gujrat only through an English translation of Mahatmaji's Autobiography; the Romanticism which modern Gujrat has evolved is a sealed book to them. India north of Godavari knows practically nothing of the new literature which is springing up in Karnataka, Tamilnad, Andhra and Kerala.

But Nationalism dominates the present and will continue to dominate the future. All provincial effort will continue to find increasing self-fulfilment in a greater national unity; and a commonwealth of literatures to which each Indian province will have contributed its best and noblest will be a necessary attribute of India, if she is to attain the full stature of Nationhood. But such a commonwealth can only be rendered possible through the medium of Hindi and implies a co-ordinated effort on the part of literary men from all provinces. When this result is achieved we would have laid the foundation of a federation of provincial Sahitya Parishads,—in fact, an All-India Sahitya Parishad. I have cherished this idea since 1925 when I came to be actively associated with the Gujrati Sahitya Parishad.

The last Hindi Sammelan held at Indore in April last under the Presidentship of Mahatma Gandhi, furnished the necessary opportunity. In my discussions with several literary men connected with the Sammelan, I found that a similar idea was entertained by many and that time was ripe for some effort. Mahatmaji himself was agreeable to guide the effort that may be made to bring together the leading representatives of different Indian languages through the medium of Hindi. It was generally felt that if this was done first an inter-provincial literary organisation would, in some shape or the other, naturally follow. The Sammelan, therefore, passed the following resolution:

"With a view to bring about a contact with literary men working through the provincial languages in the country and with a view to obtain their co-operation in the evolution of the Hindi language this Conference appoints a Committee of the following gentlemen with power to co-opt members when necessary:

Sjt. Kanaialal Munshi, (111, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay), Convener.

Sjt. Girdhar Sharma, (Jalrapatan).

Sjt. Harihar Sharma, (Hindi Pracharak Sangh, Madras)."

This Committee will co-opt members and start work as soon as the preliminary work is done.

The present situation must be first relieved by an intimate contact between provincial literatures. It is, therefore, proposed, as a first step, that an existing monthly magazine in Hindi should be utilized or a new one started in which a section would be reserved for each provincial literarature. Literary men representing each provincial language should contribute to it articles, which, when rendered into Hindi, would be published in the appropriate section. In this way, every month, the magazine would contain articles on the literature produced in each language; a Hindi rendering of some modern work in the language which comes upto a certain level of literary execution; and short reviews of prominent works published in the language. Such a magazine would be a journal of an All-India literature

In order to make even such an attempt successful it is necessary to secure the co-operation of prominent literary men, the Sahitya Parishads and other literary associations, and the Nationalist press in all the provinces. The proposal involves considerable amount of spade-work and sustained enthusiasm on the part of at least a few literary men in each province. I am trying to get into touch with literary men or institutions whom I know to be interested in this movement, but it is impossible to reach all concerned except through the Press, both English and vernacular. I, therefore, venture to invite through the Press the co-operation of the Sahitya Parishads, literary associations and literary men in the country who are interested in the movement.

COMING OF THE MONSOON

By JAMES A. RANA

"Rain rain, go to Spain, to-morrow morning come again." We used to sing this when we were children anxiously waiting for the huge grey clouds to unload their burden of moisture and thus give us a chance to spend our playtime on the cricket field. Oh! the glories of childhood when torrential rains kept us in exile! Days' preparations for a cricket match were frustrated by a minute's remainder of Old Man Monsoon. who with a sweltering day wind, sent sheets of rain to the accompaniment of terrific thunderbolts that took us hopping and jumping into the pavilion.

Leaving the thousand and one memories of childhood, let us see what the monsoon really means. Monsoon is the twisted form of the Arabic "Mavsim', which means seasons. We have three seasons in India—the hot, cold and the rains. The latter is known as the "monsoon'.' It is the greatest boon and the greatest abomination of India. Talking from the abominable point of view, let us see what trick the jolly old Monsoon plays on us.

At the very outset it completely suspends all open air amusements not even sparing the solitary sheltering rocks at Land's End caring two too's for the opportunity-seeking lovers. Then comes the uninvited arrival of Mr. Influenza, Mrs. Pneumonia, Miss Typhoid and dear Old Aunt Rheumatism, dragging some of us into beds with them while accompanying the others six feet deep into the mouldy surface of our graveyard. That's not all. At its departure it leaves us with its earthly gifts of mouldy boots,, rusty razors, weather beaten clothes and a compound full of green fungus in front of our cottages.

Nature's Boons.

For getting all these egregious gifts, let us see what good old Monsoon does for us. It stops hot India from being scorched by the sun and prevents it from taking the appearance of an extinct volcano, whose heat pressure when annoyed rises above normal and gives one the fate that Japan and many other places have fallen victims to. Going into brief details, you find Providence helps the sun to pull water from the seas and form clouds, then by a football match arranged among the angels, tickles them —I mean the clouds—and through uncontrollable laughter they shed tears whch fall as rain. The fact remains that the rains fall and all sorts of vegetation, upon which all living things live, regain new life and vigour and thus give us a supply for the full three hundred and sixty-five days. Looking a step deeper, we go into the very depths of the Tansa and Vehar Lakes, whose brimming rims are consumed by the living pistons of Bombay and suburbs. In conclusion, let us thank the Great Providence for bestowing upon us this water of life.

Inter-Planetary Communication Within 100 Years!

AMERICAN CHEMIST FORECASTS END OF DISEASE, YOUTH UNTIL DEATH AND MEANS TO PREVENT DESTRUCTION IN TIME OF WAR

Complete defence for women and children in war, no more growing old but living a whole life at 22 or 35, and giving Mars some water and Venus some oxygen in her atmosphere were forecast recently by Dr. Thomas Midgley vice-president of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, New York.

These forecasts for the next 100 years were released by the American Chemical Society celebrating the tercentenary of chemistry in America.

Dr. Midley said the forecasts probably do not overstep the boundaries of accepted natural laws. Some of them are certain others may be delayed and it is not possible to predict which. But it is certain, he thought, that there will be an end of colds, flu, tuberculosis, possibly cancer and other ills.

In the synthetic home in the next century, he said, you will throw off the bed clothes by snapping your fingers, warm the room instantly by pushing a button, then throw your pyjamas into the waste basket, for then cellulose goods will be so inexpensive it will be cheaper to throw them away than to launder them.

"Indigestion will be unknown," he said, "for with discovery of certain hormones in the stomach of the boa constrictor, it will not longer be necessary to stay up after eating to digest one's dinner —just a boa pill and right to bed."

"Sleep will be undisturbed and bad dreams banished. There will be "dream tablets," chemicals inducing only pleasant dreams, or other tablets stopping all dreams.

"Engineering," he said, "is already waiting for chemistry to give a fuel which will be capable or releasing more energy per pound than it is required to lift that pound out of the earth's gravitational field. Given such a fuel interplanetary travel will be possible."

"I do not want to give the impression that interplanetary transportation will become a commonplace immediately. Considerable preparation of environment will be necessary. Mars will need water, Venus a ew atmosphere, all of which will mean work for future chemists and engineers."

The better health, he said, would make it possible to develop mentality so that young men could enter scientific laboratories "and solve our most intricate problems .overnight."

Chemistry and physics will develop defensive weapons in war to offset any sort of destructive progress.

"The control of the age cycle," he went on, "will become a fact making it possible for an individual to order long life, except for accident. If I extend this prediction to the year 3035 I shall include the statement that by that time Methuselah's record will have fallen."

Agriculture will be speeded by controlling the amount of ozone in the atmosphere and other ways, particularly with synthetic hormones to promote growth.

"In this way there will be a much greater and more rapid meat production," Dr. Midgley explained. "A century hence chickens will be the size of pigs, pigs the size of cattle and cows and bulls as big as mastodons, yet the food consumed to accomplish this will be no greater than used at present."—"New York Times."

An Irish Guards officer called up a sergeant and spoke of the unsoldierly appearance of a recruit.

"He looks very slovenly, sergeant."

"Yes, sor."

"Are you sure he washes?"

"Yes, sor."

"Absolutely certain he washes?"

"Yes, sor, but he dries a bad colour, sor."

ELSTREE'S LITTLE NELL

By John K. Neunham)

Here is a story for those who dream of film fame.

It happened last August. The wife of a bank manager in a south-eastern suburb of London read in the newspapers that Director Thomas Bentley was searching for, and having extreme difficulty in finding, a girl to play the part of Little Nell in the talking picture of Charles Dickens' "The Old Curiosity Shop."

Her thirteen years old daughter, Elaine, had had no film experience and was still at school, but had acting ambitions and spent a lot of her time on amateur shows.

So the mother, Mrs. Harold Smorthwaite, wrote to Thomas Bentley asking him whether there was any opportunity of her daughter being tested for the part.

"Of course," Mrs. Smorthwaite confessed to me, "I really had little hope that she would even be tested, let alone chosen for the part. What I did hope was that, if Mr. Bentley saw her, he might remember her some other time."

Back came a letter from Thomas Bentley saying that he would like to see the girl. So Elaine Smorthwaite went along with her mother to the British International studios. She was given a small part to learn, and told to come back after lunch for a test.

"I learnt the part over lunch," Elaine told me. "When I went back afterwards, I was taken on to the set and tested. I'd never been frightened before in my life, but I was then. It was awful. I really didn't think I would pass!"

HOLIDAY SURPRISE.

She went away for her summer holidays the next day, all the way down to Cornwall. Three days later she returned from a swim to find a telegram awaiting her. It was to inform her that she must return to London by the next train. Her test had been a success. She had been chosen for the part of Little Nell in the film.

Elaine travelled up to London immediately, and went straight along to an address given by the studio to have herself fitted for her screen dresses. Her contract was actually signed on her fourteenth birthday.

Her name, of course, was changed at the very beginning. Smorthwaite, with all due respect, isn't a very satisfactory name for a screen player. B. I. P. chose the name of Benson themselves, though they gave Elaine the chance of suggesting another one.

In real life, Elaine is entirely different from the screen character in which she will now be seen by the filmgoing public—different even in looks. Her fair hair is bobbed; Little Nell's was long. So the extra hair had to be fitted to Elaine's own. It was an especially made half-wig, skillfully joined to the bobbed locks in such a way that it was difficult to detect where her own hair finished and the wig began. The alteration was so great that she simply couldn't recognise herself when she saw the early scenes for the film.

Little Nell was delicate and goody-goody. Elaine is nothing of the sort. She is a regular little tomboy, fond of swimming, gym, and horseback riding in particular, and she is now learning fencing.

She is, in every possible respect, a typical English schoolgirl. There is nothing strange about her. She is not grown-up in any way, but is just her age. Intelligent, yes—but not precocious. Her blue eyes, and fair hair and complexion, make her the ideal type of English girl.

Elaine, of course, will be compared with Nova Pilbeam. That is inevitable, for they are England's only two child stars of the talking era, and they are practically the same age, Nova being a few months older.

FRIENDS FOR YEARS.

And here is the most amazing coincidence you could possibly imagine—the two girls have been great friends for several years.

"Until her family moved to Wimbledon, Nova went to the same school as myself in Blackheath," said Elaine. "We were ever so friendly, and we have spent scores of week-ends together. We were both keen on acting, of course, but neither of us dreamt of films."

The coincidence spreads further than this.

"We both won scholarships for the Black-heath Conservatoire," Elaine went on, "where we studied under Miss Gertrude Burnett at the same time—and we both became private pupils of hers afterwards. Besides this, we both went to the same dancing school for some time, and we both appeared in a lot of amateur plays."

BOTH "BROADCASTERS."

As if these coincidences are not enough, both Elaine Benson and Nova Pilbeam have been heard over the radio. In fact, the only difference between their careers seems to be that, while Nova was brought up in the theatrical world—her father, as you probably know by now, was Sir Nigel Playfair's manager—Elaine's parents had never had anything whatever to do with the stage, and the last thing they expected their daughter to turn out to be was an actress. But they had forebodings that she might be one when, at a very early age, she showed a strong liking for acting and "saying her little piece." And, as the years passed, she became more and more interested in acting.

Elaine's film plans at the moment are rather uncertain, for she is still at school. Nothing definite has been decided upon for her next picture. But she is not keen on being typed in the Little Nell kind of part. She would rather appear as she really is.—'Film Weekly."

"Jessie, I have told you again and again not to speak when older persons are talking, but wait until they stop."

"I've tried that, mummy, but they never do stop."

The candidate was relating some of his experiences in the House, extolling the work of his party to the audience.

"And now, ladies and gentlemen, I am going to tax your memory—"

"Great snakes! Has it come to that?" interrupted a voice from the rear of the hall.

News From Far & Near

FATAL CHEER FOR HIS SON

Jack Rodham hit a boundary in a cricket match between two colliery welfare teams at Stanley, Durham, in mail week.

"Hooray", yelled his sixty-five-year-old father, Anthony Rodham.

Then he collapsed and died. Jack left the field.

* * * *

FILM IN POLICE COURT

A film was shown in a police court as police evidence for the first time in history when p9 first time in history when 39 men were summoned at Chesterfield, Derbyshire, on charges connected with street betting.

The Chief Constable said police officers on four different days took a film in the market place.

* * * *

SOVIET LOAN SUCCESS

Moscow's quota of Russia's latest internal loan of £600,000,000 was oversubscribed by 11 per cent. Ninety-six per cent. of the workers and office employees are said to have purchased more than £60,000,000 worth of the Government bonds. Subscriptions ranged in amount from three to four weeks' earnings. Subscribers totalled 45,000,000.

* * * *

CITY WHERE YOU NEED NO WATCH

Nine hundred and thirty-seven miles of cable link up the 40,300 Automatic Clocks in Berlin with the Observatory at Neubabelsberg, regulating them by electricity. It is planned to fix many more of these public electric clocks in Berlin, which will obviate the necessity of carrying a watch.

* * * *

BRIGHTER SOFIA

Municipal authorities of Sofia, Bulgaria, have decided that its streets require embellishment. Most of the principal thoroughfares are named after Bulgarian Czars, famous writers or revolutionaries, or after Russian Generals who played leading parts in the war whereeby Bulgaria was liberated from the Turks. The municipal authorities plan to hang, at the end of each street, a portrait of the man whose name it bears.

* * * *

THIRTEEN AT TABLE

One p.m. May 13 was the thirteenth hour of the thirteenth day of the month. At that hour three times thirteen men sat down at luncheon in London at three tables of thirteen each.

They were members of the Thirteen Club and their guests included Messrs Scott and Black, the airmen.

They made a point of crossing knives, spilling salt, and defying all superstitions.

* * * *

HALF MILE WITH CLOTHES ON FIRE

A forty-three-year-old woman set her clothing on fire and walked half a mile before she died on the mountainside at Aber, near Bangor, Wales.

The story was told at the inquest yesterday.

She was Miss Millicent Anne Todd, of Grove Street, Leamington Spa, Warwickshire.

Two bottles of petrol and an empty disinfectant bottle were found half a mile from her body.

The verdict was "Suicide while of unsound mind."

AN EXHIBITION OF CLOCKS.

An interesting exhibition of clocks of many periods is being held at the Goldsmiths and Silversmiths Company, Regent St., London. It shows the changes in clocks from 1910 to 1935, and there is also a group of models of clocks from the earliest times —the water clocks of ancient Egypt, the candle clock of Alfred the Great's day, the oil clock of German peasants of the eighteenth century, and other old methods of telling the time devised with great ingenuity. A group of unusual and fantastic modern clocks, shown for the first time in this country, is included in the exhibition.

* * * *

TO STOP READING BIBLE

The Freethinkers of America and Joseph Lewis, President, have instituted a suit in the New York State Supreme Court "to stop the reading of the Bible and the existence of religiously controlled societies in our public schools" in order "to uphold the American principle of the separation of Church and State"

The complaint recites that Protestants, Catholics, and Jews disagree, and that "for several centuries the said three sects hated and murdered each other in their controversies over said Bibles. but now are not allowed by secular law to murder each other, though the controversies and religious hatreds are quite as vocal as ever."

AWAY WITH WHISKERS!

A correspondent writes as follows to the "Literary Digest":—

A well-groomed man, during his lifetime, spends the equivalent of more than 100 days and nights in shaving.

The permanent removal of the cause of the beard by means of the electric needle would save time, money and much trouble in the long-run.

Can it be possible that no one has thought of this before?

Perhaps a nation-wide advertising campaign by the manufacturers of this neglected instrument would put the idea over.

MAN HANGED IN SYNAGOGUE

Beside Picture Of His Wife

A letter was found near the dead man. It is now in the possession of the police.

Mrs. Dudley is in Torquay, where she had gone to help a sister in busines. She left London five days previously.

Mr. Semel, superintendent of the Synagogue, said: "Mr. Dudley had been with us for two years. He was a cheerful man and liked the work.

"I have been forbidden by the police to say anything of the tragedy."

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World Prepares For Olympic Games

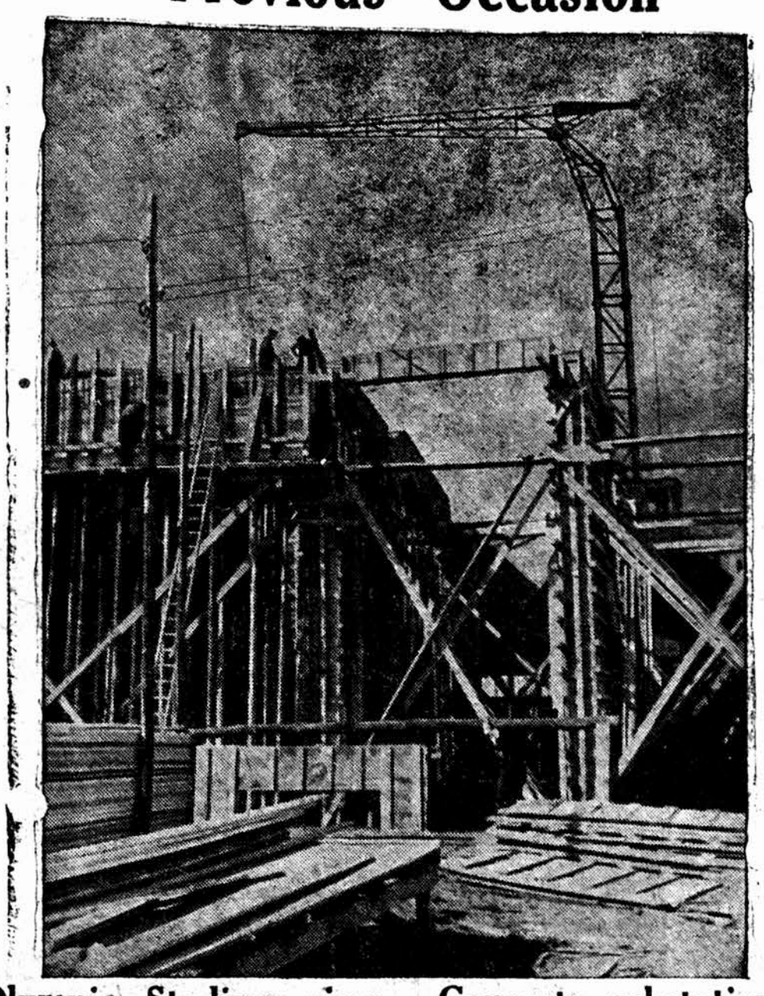
Berlin Expects Larger Attendance Of Athletes Than On Any Previous Occasion

The approach of the Olympic Game brings with it naturally not only increasing interest on the part of the general public but also anxieties for those responsible in the National Olympic Committees of all countries over the form of the competitors and the preparations for the journey of as numerous an expedition of sports enthusiasts as possible, to support the active competitors and to stimulate their fighting spirit, as also to spread the echo of the Olympic Games after their return to their homeland.

Practically daily the German Olympic Committee receives letters from the furthest ends of the earth, giving evidence that everywhere thought is centred on the Olympic Games in Berlin. When it is learned that Japan, the most distant nation of all, plans to send 350 competitors to the Games in Berlin, and that Czechoslovakia will send 100 competitors to the Winter Games alone at Garmisch-Partenkirchen, then confirmation is already forthcoming of the expectation expressed some time ago by the German organizers that the Olympic Games of 1936 would attract a larger participation of nations than was the case at any previous Games.

The world preparations for the XIth Olympiad are evidenced in a letter from the Argentine National Committee to the Organizing Committee in Berlin. The Argentines have established five committees for the work. The press committee in addition to its daily co-operation with the newspapers issues its own propaganda leaflets and posters and stimulates interest through broadcasted addresses—in which the President of the Argentine National Olympic Committee himself participates—and meetings in the sport clubs. Further committees occupy themselves with the selection of Olympic competitors, the preparing and financing of the journey to Berlin, and—already—with the organization of a rapid service of news from Berlin to Buenos Aires during the Games. The Argentines lay especial stress in selecting competitors on the strictest adherence in moral respects to the regulations of the Olympic Games.

The Norwegians, who are particularly anxious to do well at the Winter Olympiad, have engaged a Swiss slalom instructor; whilst the English have secured the services of the well-known Norwegian athlete, Hoff, to train English athletes in the jumping and throwing events, in which the English are decidely weaker than in the track events. The Englishman, Arlett, has been brought to Austria to coach Austrian oarsmen. The Austrian Light Athletics Federation has obtained the assistance of the American, Bruce, and other foreign trainers are also to be employed for other branches of sport in Austria, which is making the greatest efforts to be strongly represented at Berlin. Austrian football and handball players, and even the police, are in systematic training, and the establishment of a permanent Olympic training camp is planned. The Austrians also send trainers abroad; Willi Rabe, of Vienna, has been invited by the Polish Canoeing Federation to coach its paddlers for the Berlin contests. Denmark' Olympic swimmers are being prepared by the well-known Danish swimmer, Else Jacobsen. The French Light Athletic Association is establishing a training course for some 40 athletes from all parts of France at Antibes, where they will enjoy all the climatic advantages of the Mediterranean coast.



Olympic Stadium rises. Concrete substations in the western half of the stadium, 33 feet high. From the top of these pillars the upper ring rises a further 59 feet.

In addition to these messages from all over Europe comes the news that several nations have already nominated their representatives for the Games of the Winter Olympiad. These include not only Japan and the U.S.A., who in view of the long journey have no time for further preparations, but also Sweden and Norway.

American Contingent

The American continent is similarly displaying the liveliest interest in the preparations for the Olympic Games. Inspired with the ambition again to secure the traditional first place in Berlin, the sports meetings in North America during recent months have produced results, in light athletics as well as in swimming, which formerly so early in the season would have been considered sensational.

Sports circles in Brazil, and also the general public were deeply impressed by a gathering at the German Legation in Rio de Janeiro, at which addresses were delivered and films shown dealing with the Olympic Games in Berlin. There is the greatest interest amongst Brazilians for the forthcoming Olympiad.

M. Jules Rimet, President of the French Football Association, declares there is no doubt that France will take part in the football tournament. Voices are also to be heard in England urging that country's participation. The "Evening Standard" remarks that no further obstacle exists. The Italian Football Association has officially announced that Italy will be represented by an amateur team. Finland and Denmark have shown such a favourable attitude on the question that their participation can also be expected.

To an increasing and, for England, almost an unusual extent the English press is occupying itself with the Berlin Games. Amongst other happenings it may be recorded that film lectures on behalf of the XIth Olympiad have been held in Bristol and Oxford. An address was delivered at Bristogl by Professor Jaeck, of Marburg, who took part with Marburg students at a gathering of the "Bristol University Germany Society"; whilst at Oxford the meeting was organized by the German Club.

As especially characteristic, a sentence may be quoted in conclusion, taken from a letter recently addressed to German gymnasts by Dr. Cornel von Kelemen, President of the Hungarian Senate for Physical Culture: "The current tasks of athletic life in Hungary, the feverish preparations for the Berlin Olympiad, unfortunately prevent me from personally attending the first German-Hungarian gymnastic tournament."

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Man Who Sailed Seas With Future King Sends Good Wishes For Silver Jubilee

Wood Worker Living In American Town Was Co-Commander With King George Fifty-One Years Ago

Samuel Hicks as he looked when chosen one of Queen Victoria's body-guards; RIGHT, King George V when he was the Duke of York at the time Hicks sailed with him, 51 years ago.

"I KNEW HIM IN CLASS-ROOMS AT PORTSMOUTH"

Samuel Hicks could not be in England on May 6, the beginning of the silver jubilee celebration marking the twenty-fifth anniversary of the reign of King George V. But his best wishes were with the King.

Hicks, now 72, operates a small woodworking factory in Newberg, Oregon. As a young man in the navy, however, he sailed the seven seas with the Duke of York, now King of England.

Hicks became a commander. At 36, an ear injury caused his retirement from the navy. The Duke of York, who had no thought of becoming king—for he had an elder brother—suddenly became heir to the throne when his brother died.

BACK IN '84.

Hicks' friendship with King George was made early in 1884. The British admiralty drew the two young lieutenants together to serve as co-commanders of H.M.S. Thrasher, a torpedo boat destroyer, during the annual spring manoeuvres in the Atlantic.

"It was just by chance that the Duke of York, now king, and I were assigned to the same boat." Hicks reminisces. "I knew him in the classrooms at Portsmouth and we both specialized in the same kind of work. For six weeks we were in alternate command of the Thrasher. He was on duty four hours and then I relieved him and took my turn for four.

"Some of the officers thought because he was Queen Victoria's grandson that he would be the 'favorite boy'. But it was not the case. He was a good fellow and democratic. He occupied a small cabin and used a wardroom like mine.

"I remember one dark and stormy night there was considerable speculation whether the duke could carry out an order he had received. He had to locate a battleship within a ten-mile radius. The missing ship was darkened, of course, but he found her all right. He kept the Thrasher zig-zagging back and forth until she was spotted. A pretty piece of work, I called it."

IN QUEEN'S BODYGUARD.

In 1890 Hicks became acquainted with the duke's grandmother—Queen Victoria—when he was chosen with seven others to make up her bodyguard. She was then accustomed to summering on the Isle of Wight. For four summers he was named for this duty which occupied approximately three months each time.

"Our duty was to guard the queen—or "The Old Widow'—as we affectionately called her—from the time she set foot upon the island," the retired officer remembered. "At a quick command we formed the 'hollow square around her. It meant three officers walked in front of her, three behind and one on each side."

::The queen was close to the navy and took a keen interest in all its doings. When I was retired she ordered an autographed photograph of herself sent to me. To-day it is one of my cherished possessions."

A short note of best wishes has been sent to King George by Samuel Hicks.

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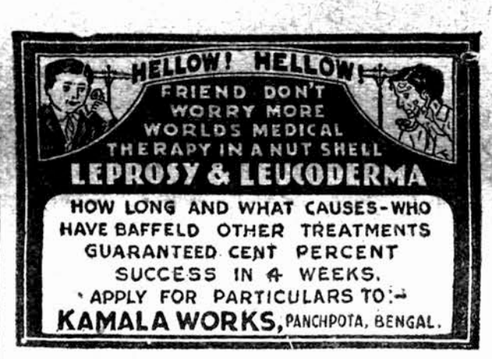
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"The Monster of the Loch"

senger Department at King's Cross to reserve me a seat on the train leaving for the north at eleven o'clock."

"Where are you going?" I asked.

He turned those intense blue eyes in my direction, the blueness emphasised by the mahogany, sunburnt features topped by a mane of white hair.

"I'm going to Glenoichric," he murmured. "Ever heard of it?"

'I heard of it exactly twenty minutes ago," I said.

"Really?"

"And I'm going there myself at eleven o'clock."

"Excellent," he nodded, unperturbed. He turned to the negro.

"Book two seats on the train, Milesteone."

"Yes, boss."

As the negro staggered out of the room with the suitcase, Jonathan Jow crossed his long legs in familiar fashion, reached out for a cheroot, and said:

"Well, my dear boy, tell me all about it."

I regarded this lounging figure in the snuff-coloured clothes with the joy of companionship in a new adventure. Jonathan Jow was a jungle man who had come back to civilisation. For many years he had been a game ranger in Uganda, trekking th ebush with a rifle under his arm, and keeping such beasts as elephants and lions from raiding the farms of settlers in the districts. Before that he had served as a Forest Officer in India, wandering the slopes of the Himalayas and living one of the loneliest of lives a white man can experience.

For some time he had been settled in this house in St. John's Wood. At the end of the garden he had installed his own private zoo, for he still studied animals and their ways. But London and the big cities were his jungle today, and he trekked the streets searching for criminals who, according to his theories, had the instincts of beasts within them.

"Hunting a murderer is rather like hunting a man-eater," he had said to me. "And the odds are against the murderer."

"Particularly when an old hunter like yourself is on the trail," I had nodded.

"I suppose hunting is in my blood," he sighed, turning the gaze of those blue eyes reflectively towards the ceiling. "And the trail of a criminal is easier to read than the spoor of a beast. Even so, the faces of criminals give them away. I can see the mark of the beast in many of the men and women I meet. Not a pretty sight."

That hunting itch which possessed Jonathan Jow had been of immense service to me as crime reporter on the "Daily Courier". With this white-maned man from the jungle as my companion, I had been able to score several 'scoops', which had placed me in a responsible and lucrative position on my newspaper. And this help had been given me by Jonathan Jow with a sort of disinterested aloofness. I was merely a boarder in his house in St John's Wood.

Why he ever decided to have a boarder in his house I could never fathom. He was possessed of a fairly comfortable pension, lived simply, and the negro Milestone looked after his scanty wardrobe, while an Indian cook, Abdul Aziz, prepared the strangely exotic dishes which his stomach demanded.

"Stay on, my dear Hayton. I like you," was the reply of Jonathan Jow, when I had ventured to suggest that he might be getting bored with my company.

And so, to the advantage of the "Daily Courier' 'and myself, I had remained in the jungle man's house and taken him with me on the curious crimes that the

(Continued from page 9)

insatiable News-Editor sent me trailing.

But here was an occasion when I was forestalled. Jonathan Jow was preparing to go to the monster-haunted loch in the Highlands even while I was discussing the affair with the News-Editor.

Then you know that there's been another victim," I said, "the second within a month?"

"Yes," he nodded. "I've had a telegram informing me of the fact and including an invitation to stay at a cast in the vicinity."

"May I see the telegram?"

He tossed the buff slip over to me and continued scratching the head of the blissful Blanco. I scanned the missive hurriedly—

'Deeply regret villager drowned in Loch stop Ridiculous gossip regarding monster stop Beg you with your wide experience big-game hunting come up here as my guest and examine locality and issue statement to newspapers which will dispel absurd rumours stop Your name reccommended me by Professor Lorand of Zoological Society stop Please telegraph acceptance—Martin Benson.'

"And you've accepted?"

"Not yet," replied Jonathan Jow. "I'm just about to reply. It will be in the effect that I'll come gladly, providing my young friend Peter Hayton, of the "Daily Courier", is also acceptable as a guest."

"That's extraordinarily good of you."

"Is it?" He blew a cloud of smoke from his cheroot party to hide a grin. "After all, Martin Benson wants me to issue a statement to the Press. It was the curious command that made me accept his invitation."

"Do you really think there is any truth in this monster theory?" I asked him frankly.

"Monsters are easily created in the imagination," he murmured. "They are much more difficult to discover in reality. I once spent six weeks searching for a monster on Lake Victoria Nyanza. Natives and even white men had told me blood-curdling stories of this monster's habits."

"And did you find it?"

"I did," he smiled. "From my native canoe I saw something huge and slimy roll to the surface of the Lake. I fired, and the thing exploded. It was a dead hippopotamus bloated with gas and water."

"But this isn't Africa," I pointed out. "Here is a monster in the heart of the Scottish Highlands. It has been seen by more than a dozen people. Two men have disappeared in the locality. The body of the first man—his name was Angus McBride—was found horribly crushed on the loch side."

"It's queer," admitted Jonathan Jow, filling the room with smoke from the vile cheroot. Even Blanco began to drip tears from his eyes. "I would have liked to examine the body of Angus McBride. It's a queer monster that kills and then leaves its victim."

"They haven't recovered the body of the postman who disappeared yesterday." I said significantly.

"No," he murmured, "and if we follow the trail of that postman we may reach the monster."

"Thomas Hamilton, the postman, was rowing with letters to the castle on a little island owned by Martin Benson—our host," I said.

"That's interesting."

"By the way, who is Martin Benson?"

Jonathan Jow smiled.

"Before you arrived I took the liberty of telephoning Professor Lorand of the Zoological Society," he said. "It appears that the Professor was the first to be invited to search for the monster. His book, by the way, on Reptiles and Batrachians is a classic of zoological literature. He declined the excitement of the search as he is at the moment helping to classify the remains of mammoths discovered by Sven Hedin on his recent journey through Mongolia."

MARTIN BENSON, crook and owner of Lare Castle.

"We're talking about Martin Benson," I said bluntly. Once Jonathan Jow began to discuss zoological matters it was difficult to bring him back to common humanity.

"Oh, yes. Well, Martin Benson appears to be a rich man playing at being a Scottish laird. "The island and castle were bought by him a year ago for a preposterously small sum, and since then Martin Benson has lived there in style with a secretary and some servants who are not local people. I imagine that the villagers would refuse to live on the island around which the monster of the loch is supposed to roam."

"So Professor Lorand and Martin Benson have met?"

"Not in the Scottish retreat," replied Jonathan Jow. "As a matter of fact, they met in the prosaic atmosphere of the South Kensington Museum, both peering into the same glass case where there is a reproduction of the plesiosaur, an amphibian that roamed our seas in the Mesozoic period.

"Benson talked prehistoric animals to Professor Lorand, who was equally delighted to find someone interested in his pet subject. They continued to talk of monsters over cups of tea and buns. Finally, Benson left his card and went away. That is all that Professor Lorand could tell me."

"And that is all that you can tell me?"

"All—together with the telegram," said Jonathan Jow. "And now we shall have to move quickly if we intended to catch that train at King's Cross. I suppose you've had no dinner."

"I never get time for meals at that cursed newspaper office."

"Abdul has prepared an excellent curry in the dining room. We've just time for a bite, and then Scotland."

"And Mr. Martin Benson," I added. "I'm looking forward to meeting him."

"So am I," said Jonathan Jow grimly.

(To be continued on next Sunday)

BEWARE
OF LEAD-POISONING!
ALEMBIC
BORO-THYMOLIN
Antiseptic
TOOTH PASTE
STRENGTHENS GUMS
CLEANSES CREVICES
WHITENS TEETH
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MAJORITY OF TOOTH PASTES IN THE MARKET ARE BEING PACKED IN LEAD TUBES—which impart LEAD POISONING —with most HARMFUL EFFECTS.
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Bombay, Baroda, Madras.
ASK FOR THIS Free GIFT

LAUGH AWAY YOUR BLUES

Traveller—"Can I get anything to eat in this dump?"

Waiter—"Yas, sah, you kin."

Traveller—"Such as what?"

Waiter—"Such as it is, sah."

* * * *

"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

"Really? I thought he had a very poor voice."

"So did I, but just think of his nerve."

* * * *

Minister (at baptism of baby)—"His name, please."

Mother—"Randolph Morgan Montgomery Alfred Van Christopher McGoof."

Minister (to assistant)—"A little more water."

* * * *

First Business Man—"Old Sharklee is going to retire from business."

Second Business Man—"I heard him say that before."

First Business Man—"I know, but the judge said it this time."

* * * *

"What's all this?" asked the professor.

"Those are my Mae West problems," explained the student.

"Mae West?"

"Yeah, I done 'em wrong."

* * * *

"I hope you don't think I'm conceited," he said, often he had finished telling her all about himself.

"Oh no," she replied. "But I'm just wondering how you can keep from giving three hearty cheers whenever you look at yourself in the glass."

* * * *

"On the day on which my wedding occurred—"

"You'll pardon the correction, but affairs such as marriages, receptions, dinners, and things of that sort 'take place.' It is only calamities which 'occur.' You see the distinction?"

"Yes, I see. As I was saying, the day on which my wedding occurred—"

* * * *

Binks bought a new shirt, and on a piece of paper pinned to the inside found the name and address of a girl, with the words, "Please write and send photo." Scenting a romance, he wrote to the girl and sent his photo.

In due course he received a reply. It was only a note. "My chum and I had a bet on," it read, "as to what sort of a fellow would wear a shirt like that. My chum said a dude, I said a shrimp, and I'm glad to say I won."

* * * *

"Do you think you can keep that desperado in jail?"

"I don't know," answered Cactus Joe, "We're doin' our best. We have fired two cooks he didn't like, given him credit at the licker dispensary and subscribed for all the magazines. But somehow we don't seem able to keep him satisfied."

Boss (to office-boy, who is half an hour late)—"You should have been in here at eight o'clock."

Office-Boy—"Why, what happened?"

* * * *

Wallie—"Gee, pop, there's a man at the circus who jumps on a horse's back, slips underneath, catches hold of its tail and finishes up on the horse's neck!"

Dad—"That's easy. I did all that the first time I ever rode a horse."

* * * *

"Jane," said a lady to her servant, "you have broken more than your wages amount to. What can be done to prevent this?"

"I really don't know, mum," said Jane, "unless you raise my wages."

* * * *

Manager—"From your references I see you've had four places in the last month."

Applicant—"Yes, sir, but that shows how much in demand I am."

* * * *

Warden—"We must set you to work. What can you do?"

Forger—"Give me a week's practise and I will sign your checks for you."

* * * *

'Opkins—"You're not lookin' too 'appy, Mrs. 'Iggs?"

Mrs. 'Iggs—"No, it's this 'ere uncertain weather. One day it's 'ot and the next it's cold; yer never know wot to pawn."

* * * *

"Why does a woman say she's been shopping when she hasn't bought a thing?"

"Why does a man say he's been fishing when he hasn't caught anything?"

* * * *

"Waiter, these are very small oysters."

"Yes, sir."

"And they don't appear to be very fresh."

"Then it's lucky they're small, ain't it, sir?"

* * * *

"What's the price of this table?"

"Three guineas, sir," replied the furniture dealer.

"Too expensive. You must be ignorant of present-day values."

"Well," drawled the dealer, "I ought to know a good deal!"

"Possibly," answered the customer, "but why label it mahogany?"

* * * *

"I say, dad," said the enthusiastic schoolboy returning home, "we gave a wonderful show at school. Lots of parents came, and tho some of them had seen it before, they all had a fine time."

"How do you know?" asked his father.

"Why, they laughed all through the play," the boy replied.

"And what was the play?" the parent asked.

"Hamlet,'" said his offspring.

Wife: "Oh, porter, I've got separated from my husband."

Harassed Porter: "Well, what have you come to me for—the decree nisi?"

* * * *

The people in our part of town are watching the result of a very interesting conflict."

"What is it."

"An irresistible blonde has just met an immovable bachelor."

* * * *

Burglar—Hand over your money and be quick about it. Hotel Guest—You have made a mistake. I am only a guest here. The waiters' rooms are on the top floor.

* * * *

"I'm dead tired, Lidy. Walked ten miles to-day, I 'ave."

"I don't call a ten-mile walk much for a day."

"All right, then—twenty miles"

* * * *

Golfer—Listen, kid, I'll hit you with a club if you don't stop wise-cracking me about my game!

Caddie—Yeah, but you wouldn't know which club to use."

* * * *

Dear Teacher: 'Please excuse John for being absent yesterday from school 'cause I was washing his winter underwear and it won't happen again this year.—John's Mother.

* * * *

The sitter (on completion of the portrait)—"Well, of course, it's very jolly, but it isn't me."

The Artist—"On the contrary, madam, it's you, but it isn't very jolly."

* * * *

"Jeannie, lassie, I've just had a veesit frae Tammie, and I've consented to your marriage."

"Oh, but, faither, I dinna want to leave mither."

"Hoots, lassie, dinna let that trouble ye; ye can tak' her wi' ye."

* * * *

"Brace up, man, you look as if you didn't have a friend in the world."

"I haven't."

"Well, if it isn't money you want to borrow, I'm as good a friend as any."

* * * *

An Irish recruit in one of His Majesty's riding schools had the misfortune to part company with his horse. According to custom, the sergeant strode up to him and demanded: "Did you receive orders to dismount?"

"I did, sorr."

"Where from?"

"From hindquarters," said Paddy, with a grin.

* * * *

A negro who had been exploring chicken coops heard that the sheriff was after him. Hastily he sought the railway station and asked for a ticket to the end of the line on the fastest train.

"Our fastest train left just ten minutes ago," he was told.

"Well," gasped the would-be tourist, "jes' give me a ticket an' point out de track!"

First Tourist to Second (both members of one of the high-speed conducted tours, doing Europe by schedule)—Is this Rome or Florence?

Second—Is this Thursday or Friday?

First—Friday.

Second—Then it's Rome.

* * * *

"I envy the man who sang the tenor solo."

"Really—I thought he had a very poor voice."

"So did I; but just think of his nerve."

* * * *

Judge (severely to prisoner)—Now tell me, why did you steal that purse?

Prisoner—Your honour, I won't deceive you. I was not feeling well, and I thought the change might do me good.

* * * *

"Never despair. Somewhere above the clouds the sun is shining."

"Yes, and somewhere below the sea there's solid bottom, but that doesn't help a man when he falls overboard."

* * * *

"I want to buy a wireless set on the instalment plan."

"Yes, madam: can you give us any references?"

"Oh, yes; the last dealer we bought one from will be glad to tell you that there wasn't a single scratch on the cabinet when he took it back!"

* * * *

The Scotch patient was fumbling in his pocket.

"You don't need to pay me in advance." said the dentist.

"I'm no going to," was the reply. "I'm only counting ma money before you give me the gas."

* * * *

Two Scotchmen were watching a football game; one had a bottle, the other had only a thirst. The bottle man was talking very largely about his knowledge of the game and what a fine player he was himself.

During the conversation he helped himself very liberally to the contents of his bottle, whereupon the thirsty one said: "Weel, I notice ye're a fine dribbler, but ye're nae guid at passing."

* * * *

Once upon a time there was a nice woman who had a perfectly adorable husband. He was tall and handsome, neat, considerable and cheerful.

He never made faces at her when they played bridge and never brought comical-looking people home to dinner.

He was never detained late at the office, and never walked on his heels when he danced with her, or did anything that a nice woman's perfectly adorable husband wouldn't do.

But one evening, when he came home, he failed to notice she had had a new permanent wave—the big brute.

THE GREAT STONE-HOUSE ROAD MURDER!
STAB HIM! KILL HIM! BUTCHER HIM! SHOOT HIM!
OH GOD! MURDER!
MURDER! MURDER! POLICE! POLICE!
COLD-BLOODED GRUESOME MURDER!
STONE DEAD THERE'S THE DEAD RAT!
AND I ALREADY SAW PROMOTION
RADHA '35

Agha Muhammad Shah Hashr Kashmiri

An Appreciation

By Ziauddin Ahmad Barni.

Umar Khayyam was a mathematican and an astronomer of great repute, but the world has forgotten all about his achievements in these realms and remembers him as a great writer of quatrains (rubaiyat) only. The great repute, but the world has pened in the case of Agha Muhammad Shah Hashr Kashmiri who breathed his last in Lahore in April of 1935. He had studied "tafsir" (interpretation of the Quran), "hadis" (traditions of the Prophet), "fiqh" (theology) and other branches of Islamic lore, besides being an Urdu poet of an exceptionally high order. He was a very forceful speaker as well. But to-day he is remembered as a dramatist only.

Agha Hashr's ancestors had originally come from Kashmir, but his family's residence was at Benares, where it was engaged in trade of shawls. He himself was born at Amritsar.

He started his career as a drama-writer in the New Alfred Theatrical Company and it was during his service there that he produced "Shahid-e-Naz" "Murid-e-Shak", (Winter's Tale), "Bazm-e-Fani" (Romeo and Juliet) and other plays in which he simply borrowed the plots of Shakespeare's dramas and developed the same in his own way. But that was in the beginning of his career in the last decade of the 19th century.

The New Alfred Company, it may be recalled, was floated by a Muhammedan, Muhammad Ali Nakhuda of Bombay, with Sorabji a great comic-actor, as its managing director. Abbas Ali and Amritlal Keshav who were great actors, belonged to this company. "But the principal playwright was Agha Muhammad Shah Hashr."

Shakespeare Theatrical Company

After leaving the New Alfred, Hashr started a company of his own called the Indian Shakespeare Theatrical Company. It had a very short life and from the financial viewpoint it was a miserable failure. Hashr thereafter went to Calcutta and became an actor in Madan and Company on a handsome salary.

It was during this period of service that Agha Hashr composed some of his best dramas several of which were in Hindi since the patrons of Madan Theatre were rich Marwaris who could appreciate Hihdi better than Urdu. Some of the dramas of this period were "Ankh Ka Nasha," "Bilwa Mangal," "Sita Haran," and "Bhishma Pratiina." Two Urdu dramas were aso composed and they were "Turki Hur" and "Yahudi Ki Larki," which made a great name when they were first staged. Most of his dramas have also been screened.

Hashr left Calcutta in 1924 and proceeded on a tour to Benares, Agra and other places. It was about this time that he went to Charkhari at the request of the Maharaja and there he formed a theatrical company which lasted for a few years only. He returned to Calcutta again, but this time he found that "talkies" held great sway over the minds of the people and that theatres were no longer in demand. In spite of this discouraging atmosphere he produced a drama entitled "Aurat Ka Piyar" which, however, won great applause and appreciation. Four or five years ago Agha Hashr had been invited to Bombay to compose his "Sohrab-o-Rustam." The drama was very real both as regards the "delineation of human nature" and the "genuineness of self-expresslon" and was powerfully staged. The scene depicting the murder of Sohrab was so thrilling that several ladies screamed during the performance. I think, Mr. Sinoor, had also taken a prominent part in the staging of this drama. Agha Hashr was handsomely paid for his labours by the company which had invited him to compose the historic drama.

Sir Frank and Lady Noyce snapped at the Mole Station on Saturday before they embarked the English Mail Boat.

"Hashr Pictures."

Hashr was a heavy drinker but in the beginning of 1934 he gave up wine-bibbing all at once, with the result that this sudden abstention from wine told on his health. In spite of the fact that doctors and "hakims" prevailed upon him to give up the habit only gradually or to take occasional doses of this "atish-e-sayyal" (liquid fire), yet he did not waver even for a moment, from his firm resolve. In April 1934 his health became indifferent and he came to Lahore for purposes of treatment and placed himself under the treatment of Hakim Faqir Muhammad Chishti. At Lahore he also started a film company entitled "Hashr Pictures" and was busy converting his drama "Bhisma Pratijna" into a screen version when he suddenly got fever and after a brief illness lasting for four days he breathed his last at 6-30 p.m. on the 28th of April.

In the last quarter of the last century and in the beginning of the present century as well, it appears that Shakespeare's dramas were in great demand by the public and that is the reason why so many of Agha Hashr's plays as well as some of those written by his contemporary drama-writers, were either translated from Shakespeare or adopted into Urdu to suit the requirements of the Urdu stage. It is mainly due to the efforts of the early dramatists like Mehdi Hasan, Zarif and Hashr that almost all the dramas of Shakespeare are now available in Urdu.

Agha Hashr was perhaps the first, or one of the first, Mussalmans to take to the stage and there is no exaggeration in saying that of all the dramatists of the day Agha Hashr possessed the most outstanding personality. It was as a result of his efforts that much of the prejudices that existed in those days among the Mussalmans against the stage, had died out. That prejudice is still lingering and persons belonging to good families are reluctant to join the stage even to-day.

Marlowe of Urdu Stage.

Mr. Ram Babu Saxena in his "History of Urdu Literature" which was published in 1927, gives a list of dramas which were composed in Urdu and Hindi by Agha Hashr. The number is 24 only since his latest dramas could not be included in the list. The exact number of his dramas is not known, but roughly speaking it must exceed Zarif's works or the works of several of his contemporaries put together as Agha Hashr was a prolific writer and sometimes produced dramas at a break-neck speed.

Agha Hashr has been rightly called by the learned author of the "History" quote above the "Marlowe of the Urdu stage." He then writes:—"His characters stand out in bold relief for the intensity of their feelings. His love is passionate; his pathos is harrowing and his grief knows no bounds. His versatility and mastery of prose and verse, his vivacity and thoughts are displayed to advantage when he makes a pair of diametrically opposite characters thrust and parry as in a duel. Such scenes are many and will be found in "Asir-e-Hirs," "Khubsurat Bala" and "Surdas." His defects are precisely those of Marlowe. Intensity rather than delicacy, deep colours and strong contrasts more than fine shades are the rule....He is also charged with giving currency to the fashion of interweaving two different plots in the same play, thus distracting attention and ruining 'denouement.' Paltry and contemptible jokes are also introduced sometimes which mar the beauty of the scene.....With all his defects he is a notable personality and his works are creditable performances in Urdu dramatic literature."

But the charges that Agha Hashr indulged in "paltry jokes" and gave "currency to the fashion of interweaving two different plots in the same play," were as a matter of fact, a concession to the low taste of the drama-loving public and he, therefore, should not be blamed for the same. Personally he was against both these things and there is no doubt that if Hashr had acted with a little boldness he could have purged the dramatic literature of these two glaring "defects."

A Born Poet.

No description of Hashr can be complete without acknowledging his greatness as a poet. He was a born poet and his chief field of activity was ghazal-writing. The best years of his life were spent in Lahore where he was always surrounded by the literary men of the day. His poems "Shukriya-e-Europe" and "Mauj-e-Zamzam" are some of the finest specimens of Urdu poetry. The "Shukriya" was written some twenty years ago, and like Dr. Iqbal's "Shikwa" (complaint) and "Jawab-e-Shikwa" (reply to complaint) it was read and enjoyed by almost every educated man of the country. It is one of the longest Urdu peoms and it ascribes the political consciousness among the Mussalmans to Europe's aggressive policy against the Islamic countries. The poet does not, for instance, denounce Italy for her act of brigandage against or condemn other European powers for weakening and dismembering Turkey, but on the contrary, offers his thanks to all of them for giving a life-giving kick" to the Mussalmans. Says he:

"Kaun hun, Kiya hun, kanan hun, sab haqiqat Khulgai;
Tune woh thakar lagai chashm-e-millat Khulgai."

The poem concludes by making an earnest appeal to God to come to the rescue of the "truth-worshippers" as against the "worshippers of falsehood." The last cuplet runs thus:—

"Haqparastan ki agar ki tune diljoi nahin;
Ta'ana denge but ki Muslim ka Khuda koi nahin."

The Urdu language possesses a very few political poems, but this "Shukriya" is one of the best, if not the best, both as regards the sublimity of thought and the beauty of diction. This poem alone is enough to make Agha Hashr's name immortal in the history of Urdu literature, to say nothing of his dramas like "Khwab-e-Hasti."

Agha Hashr has, no doubt, carved out a name for himself and it is gratifying to note that poets, film companies and theatre-going world are observing the 8th day of June as Agha Hashr Day in view of his illustrious services to the cause of the Urdu stage. After his death fine tributes of homage have been paid to him, but the tribute paid by Khwaja Hashan Nizami, one of Hashr's life-long friends, is probably the best. He calls him "the brightest jewel in the crown of the Urdu drama." And what praise can be better or more appropriate than this?

One Killed And Several Injured In Bus Accident

(From Our Correspondent.)

BANGALORE, June 8.

One passenger was killed outright and several injured in a motor bus accident which occurred last evening near Chickballapur about 40 miles from Bangalore.

The injured persons have been removed to the Victoria Hospital, Bangalore.

The accident occurred owing to the bursting of one tyre.

Stabbed To Death In Crowded Room

Singing Girl Tells Tragic Story Of Murder In Her Room At Foras Rd.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The adjourned inquest on Ramzanbux Asgharalli, who was fatally stabbed on the night of May 9 in the room of Pannabai, a singing girl, at Foras Road, was resumed by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the City Coroner. on Saturday.

Elaborate arrangements were made by the police, as they apprehended trouble from a section of Rampuri Muslims.

Singing Girl's Story

Fannabai Birbal, a singing girl residing at Bachuset Wadi, Foras Road, giving evidence, stated that the deceased was a rent collector.

She knew all the six suspects (who were present in the Court). Five of the suspects she knew very well while the sixth was introduced to her on the 8th May. The five suspects used to come to her place to hear her singing.

About three months ago the first two suspects and another man had created a disturbance and this had a sequel in a police court at Mazagaon. As a result, they were bound over.

After this they visited her occasionally and were "not disposed to be friendly to me."

Came To Her Room.

On May 8, the day of the incident, Munnakhan, Mohammad Ismail, and Babban, three of the suspects came to her room at midnight when she was singing to two or three Banias. They left the place after about half-an-hour.

Soon after Ramzan. the deceased, came accompanied by a servant, Yakoob. He demanded rent and witness told him she would pay him later and acquainted him of her intention to vacate.

Took Out Knife.

Soon after this about a dozen persons headed by Pathan rushed into her room. They sat down for a few minutes.

She saw Pathan taking out a clasp knife and later he stabbed Ramzan. He cried out "I have come for you."

Then Ramzan fell down. He was removed to hospital.

Abdul Sattar Dawoodkhan, servant in a tea-shop, stated that on the night of may 9 at about 2 a.m. Pannabai shouted out to him asking him to bring a bottle of soda water.

When he entered the "wadi," near her house, he saw about twelve persons. The six suspects were among them. When he returned after giving the soda, they were still there.

Ten minutes after this when he again went to Panna's house to take the tumbler which had been left there, he saw the suspect Pathan rushing into Panna's verandah. Munnakhan and Mohammad Ismai followed him. Later the other three suspects also entered the house. Five men were outside the room.

"Maro! Maro"!

Moosa and the deceased were seated in the room Mohammad Ismail, the third suspect, shouted out, "Maro, maro." Then Pattan drew out a knife and stabbed the deceased in the abdomen while the second suspect seized him from behind.

The deceased fell down but others shouted out again "maro, maro." Witness was about to be beaten but he seized a bamboo and gave them a blow and ran away to his shop.

When Moosa, a servant of the deceased, went on with his evidence, one of the suspects, Sher Bahadur Khan, who was placed immediately behind the witness-box, tapped it gently and held out threats.

Mr. Elias, police prosecutor, appealed to Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner, to remove the suspect a short distance. The Coroner, however, informed the witness that every 'bandobust' was made in and around the Court and that there was no fear of any sort for him.

Witness deposed that he accompanied the deceased to the girl's room. The latter stated that she was afraid to live there as threats were held out to her. The deceased, a rent collector, howèver, stated he would accord her all protection.

THE AFFRAY

Within a few moments, six persons entered the room. The first suspect, Puttan seized his vest and cried out: "I have come for you; where are you going?" So saying, he stabbed him. Ramzan, however, attempted to ward off the blow. He fell down but was seized by the first two suspects and again stabbed.

After this, the second suspect, witness continued, tried to cut her throat but she warded off the blow.

He was himself injured in the affray and received a blow on his left shoulder for which he was detained in hospital for fifteen days.

verdict of murder

After some more witnesses were examined the Jury returned a verdict of murder against Puttan Hassan aided and abetted by Munna Khan Ali Shah, Mahomed Esmail and Sher Bahadur Khan.

They recommended their prosecutions under Sections 302 and 147 I.P.C.

Charge Of Incendiarism Fails

(From Our Correspondent.

THANA, June 8.

Mr. M. R. Meher, the Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, accepting the unanimous verdict returned by the jury that the accused were not guilty of the charge of causing mischief by setting fire to a house of one Pandu acquitted yesterday Baloo Dundya Gayakar and Daji Bhau Vekhande, who were committed to Sessions by the First Class Magistrate of Shahpur.

The prosecution story was that Tulji, daughter of Pandu, was proposed to be married to the first accused. But later the girl's father changed his mind and offered his daughter in marriage to one Waman. In the early hours of February 7 last, the day fixed for marriage, the first accused was alleged to have set fire to the house of Pandu.

The accused denied the charge.

Mr. D. J Raje, Assistant Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, and Mr. A. R. Deval for the defence.

S. T. C.

REVISION COURSE

for JULY, 1935. EXAMINATION will be held at the Teachers' Training Institute attached to St. Sebastian High School from Monday the 10th instant evening. Apply to J. ANTHONY, B.A., B.T., St. Sebastian High School, Burrows Lane, Thakurdwar, Bombay 2.

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CONGRESS REVIVAL IN RAJPUTANA

City Committee Formed In Ajmier

(From Our Correcpondent)

AJMER, June 5.

To revive Congress activities that are dying a slow death in this unfortunate province, a provisional committee that will be called the Ajmer City Congress has been formed here with Barrister Govind Prashad as its president and a strong executive consisting of the representatives of each and all groups.

It has also been decided to observe this week as a Congress Week. A notable feature is that Messrs Jamaluddin Makhmoor and Pundit Haribhau Upadhiyay, the two Congress non-co-operators are co-operating in the task of revival of the Congress.

This evening the first meeting of the Congress week was held in the Gandhi Chouk. Mr. Bishambarnath Bhargawa was in the chair.

Speeches were made by various speakers all of whom laid much stress on making the Rajputana Congress as strong as that of any other province. Members are also being enrolled and enlisted.

The entire week will be devoted to enrolling the members.

REFORMS AND WOMEN VOTERS

Authorities Busy Examining Qualifications Problem

SIMLA, June 8.

Considering that budget convenience must be kept in view it may be presumed that Sind and Orissa will be constituted separate provinces with effect from April 1, 1936. This will also enable sufficient time for the provincial machinery to get going to enable the introduction of provincial autonomy on January 1, 1937.

Enquiries here show that the India Bill is not likely to undergo any material change in the House of Lords.

The Marquess of Zetland will move a number of verbal amendments and the only change as a consequence will be that giving effect to the promise made in the Commons to so alter the Bill as to ensure that atleast by the time the second election was held the proportion of women electors to men will be one to four and half. Possible methods for bringing this about are being considered. One solution seems to be to enrol women voters on the strength of husband's qualification without requiring women to apply for registration. Indian authorities are busy examining the problem. One province estimates that women's share in the electoral register may even go up one to three.

I understand that the Government of India recently consulted Provincial Governments for the appointment of draftsman to revise the statute book of India.

The magnitude of the task is judgeable from the fact that every law in force in India must be revised accordance to the India Bill by the time the new constitution is enforced.

The selection of a capable officer will be shortly made.—A.P. Special.

NAGPUR STRIKE SITUATION IMPROVES

NAGPUR, June 8

The situation in the Empress Mills has greatly improved since this morning.

Out of the normal attendance of 4,800, about 4,600 men have resumed work.

It is expected that full normal working will be resumed on Monday. Mill No. 5 is still closed.—United Press.

BHARUCHA AND PARTY LEAVE FOR KARACHI

AHMEDABAD, June 7.

Mr. B. F. Bharucha wires:—Left last night for Karachi with Dr. Darasha Rustomji Bharucha, Dr. A. F. Heredia, Captain B. D. Rozario and also four Seva Sadan nurses secured through Miss Engineer and Sister Sushilabai.

The names of the nurses are Radhabai Gore, Rukhmabai Sule, Luxmibai Karni and Yashodabai Sule.

The Powells have kindly furnished a big crate with splints, etc.

Will generous Bombay respond to the clarion call of the Mayor, "Sentinel," "Chronicle" and "Samachar" and the "Parsi Panchayat."

MAYOR TO ATTEND CHARITY MATCH

BOMBAY, June 8.

The Mayor of Bombay will attend the Charity Match to be played by the Council of the Indian Football League to-morrow at 5-50 p.m. n aid of the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund.—United Press.

Chudaman alleged to the leader of the gang of dacoits has been arrested at Chenaval, a place in East Khandesh by Mr. Niaz Ahmad Khan and Murli Manohar S.H.O. Burhanpur.

ABOUT 50 LAKHS DAMAGE TO RAILWAY

Chief Commissioner's Impressions Of Quetta Disaster

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 8

Sir Guthrie Russel, the Chief Commisisoner of Railways, who went to Quetta returned to Simla this noon. Immediately on arrival he was interviewed by press representatives who made many enquiries on the Quetta situation from him.

Sir G. Russel said that the damage to the Railway is computed at 35 lakhs minimum and 50 lakhs maximum. The station buildings, staff quarters and workshops—all are damaged. The Railways won't rebuild those that have been razed to the ground at present without seeing what is going to be the fate of Quetta. But as Quetta is a strategic point and a great trade channel, it is pretty certain that it will have to be restored to its original state and the Railways cannot abandon their station there. For the present, however, the staff will be quartered in camps. Goods traffic will be opened at Quetta very soon.

Casualties in the Railway staff are estimated to be about 500 Indians including families and 53 Europeans and Anglo-Indians killed. Not a single Railway Officer is killed although a man had a miraculous escape.

BRISK EVACUATION.

The Railway area is not under the military control. Evacuation is proceeding briskly. Till Wednesday about 16,000 people have been evacuated. About 100 European women and children also have been evacuated to Karachi for foreign countries. On the first two days of the evacuation there was a tremendous over-crowding in trains but there is no rush now. Refugees are given adequate food at all stations. They get enough food at Mach, Sibi, Jacobabad, Rohri, Shikarpur and at every single station. The behaviour of people is excellent.—United Press.

KOBE'S SYMPATHY FOR 'QUAKE VICTIMS

Indian Silk Merchants Collect Funds

(From Our Specl. Correspondent)

KOBE, June 8.

Heartiest sympathy is expressed here for Quetta 'quake victims Contributions are being collected by the president of the Indian Silk Association, Kobe.

INDIAN RED CROSS SOCIETY'S DONATION

SIMLA, June 6.

The Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society have sent an immediate donation of Rs. 5,000 to His Excellency the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund. The Society will take up the question of making a further considerable donation, commensurate with the needs of the situation, as soon as the amount which will be received from the Silver Jubilee Fund is known. The Society will regard the provision of adequate relief to the Quetta sufferers as a first charge on their share of the Silver Jubilee Fund.

MESSAGES FROM ABROAD

Messages of sympathy have been received from the Belgian Red Cross and the Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of U. S. S. R., Moscow, and a donation of one thousand dollars from the Canadian Red Cross which will be paid into the Viceroy's Quetta Relief Fund.—United Press.

SUPPLEMENTARY GRANT OF Rs. 10 LAKHS

'Quake Commissioner To Co-ordinate Relief Measures

SIMLA, June 8.

The following is the Quetta situation report based on latest messages received here.

Though subscriptions to the Fund are being given with greatest liberality both in India and in England, large sums are needed at once. The Governor-General in Council has therefore sanctioned a grant of Rs. 10 lakhs to supplement the Fund and to ensure that adequate funds are available for immediate relief to all sufferers wherever they may be.

The Governor-General in Council has also decided to appoint an Earthquake Commissioner to coordinate measures of relief and advise him on many miscellaneous problems that will arise in connection with the Earthquake.

The following is the situation is the report based on official messages received upto evening of June 8.

Evacuation is proceeding smoothly. No efforts are being spared for comfort and convenience of all survivors in transit. Food and water are provided at all stations. S. S. "Karanjia," has been chartered by the Government of India for evacuation to England from Karachi of approximately 700 members of British families. Some families have already left for England.

Two Ambulance Trains have left Lahore for Quetta yesterday and evacuation of wounded will commence as soon as possible, after their arrival. All wounded will be transferred from Quetta as quickly as possible and the present congestion in hospitals will thereby relieved.

Medical and Sanitary arrangements are well organised and are working satisfactorily. The Field Ambulance sections are operating in Mastung area. Villages in Earthquake are patrolled daily and provided with food and medical attention.—United Press.

'QUAKE SHOCKS AT MORADABAD

No Damage Caused

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD, June 8.

According to the Moradabad correspondent of a local vernacular daily an earthquake shock was felt at Moradabad at about 4 p.m. on Thursday last. Half an hour later another shock of greater intensity was experienced. Pictures and other objects hung up in rooms fell down. People rushed out of their houses with prayers of "Ram Ram."

No damage appears to have been caused.

SURPRISING SILENCE OF M. L. As.

When Saxena's Proposed Andaman Visit Was Banned

(From Our Special Correspondent)

SIMLA, June 7.

Though a good deal has been said and written on the question of the Government of India's refusal of permission to Mr. Mohanlal Saxena to visit the Andamans in order to study the condition of prisoners there, and though Mr. Saxena and several other members of the Assembly were in Simla a few days ago in connection with the Select Committee on the Payment of Wages Bill, it will come as a surprise to learn that no member has till now given notice of any questions on the subject.

A message in the "Hindustan Times" from its Simla correspondent, suggesting the possibility of the question looming large in the September session and mentioning the nature of interrogations, is prefaced with words, the "Enquiries in the Assembly Office show"

I am authorised by the Assembly Department to deny that the Assembly Office gave any information, especially as no questions have been received on the subject.

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In the Kala-Bhavan, Baroda, high-grade Courses of Instruction leading to a Diploma are provided in the following branches:

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In addition there is a two-year Certificate Course in Commercial Subjects. All these are taught in English, applicants for admission being required to have completed the Matriculation Course, except for the Course in Drawing and Painting.

(N. B.—According to the number of vacancies, a few failed-matric students are admitted to most of the branches named above.)

There are provided Artisan-Certificate Courses also, taught in Gujarati, in most of the subjects named above.

Applications for Admission will be taken upto 15th instant. For further information, consult the Prospectus of the Institute which can be had by applying with Rs. 0-1-3 Postage Stamp to the PRINCIPAL, KALABHAVAN, BARODA.

(1)94.

Searchlight On Quetta Calamity

ARE EVACUATION AND MARTIAL LAW JUSTIFIED?

What Happened In Dark Days Of Bihar Tragedy

PLEA FOR RESTORATION OF CIVIL RULE AND UN-"SEALING" 'QUAKELAND

(SPECIAL TO THE "CHRONICLE.")

The latest communique of the Government of India on the Quetta situation saying that the stench has led to a suspension of salvage operations and suggesting the possibility of the period of suspension being unduly prolonged makes one recall the experience of the occurrings in Monghyr, in Behar, after the earthquake, where the figures of the dead totalled not less than twelve thousand, according to non-official estimates.

The intensity of the earthquake on the afternoon of January 15, last year, which lasted for three minutes, drove the living population without a thought for their buried or dead from the town of Monghyr to the adjoining open spaces where there was no fear of their being "buried" under the debris of falling structures. The "life instinct" predominated for the time being.

THREE INSTINCTS.

But immediately the intensity of the shocks began to diminish, not merely the majority, but the entire population, returned to their residences or what remained of these, and sat on the premises, though "with physique shaken and brains stunned not knowing what to do"! Never, even during the nights, did they stir from their premises. They jealously guarded, firstly, their kith and kin, irrespective of whether they were dead or alive under the debris, and secondly, their worldly belongings. Immediately the people of Monghyr found that the danger to their "life instinct" was diminished, their 'herd' instinct and "property instinct" claimed their entire attention. They wanted to find out and if possible to get extricated their living kith and kin buried under the debris; they wanted to salvage their worldly belongings or what was left of them.

SURVIVORS' COURAGE.

Thus these survivors themselves were the best guides to give a fair idea of those buried under the debris and as to whether any immediate extrication was necessary. And, be it said to their credit, the survivors, even under that terrible shock of bereavement and the despair of destitution, never lagged behind in the excavation operations.

From Monghyr in Bihar to Quetta in Baluchistan it is not so very far either in space or in the time-scale, considering the short interval between the two calamities, as to change human instincts and make the population in a moment get ready to be despatched under military orders and by special trains wherever their destiny may take them. Sturdy Baluchis and even for the matter of that Punjabis, whom I have seen face the bursting shells and machine-gun fire of the Germans during the great war without a muscle flinching, would not voluntarily be ready to leave their kith and kin and their property under the debris and to be removed by trainloads to seek the chance charity of a starving nation, howsoever generous the response may be, without moving a finger for their recovery.

UNTHINKABLE.

With the experiences of Bihar still fresh in one's mind it is unthinkable for one who has seen them in their battle array that these very virile races could be cowed down by the quake to the extent of availing themselves of the first available train to be out of the 'danger zone.'

I may recall here that those of the survivors at Monghyr who were sticking to their respective premises, were not only not discouraged but were a relief to the municipal administration who found that the problem of water supply and drainage could be more easily solved as it was than if these survivors were huddled together in camps. Of these latter, they (the Municipal authorities) had bitter experience, because the camps became uninhabitable when the entire populace, men women and children, make a 'home' of these besides being amenable to wholesale destruction by fire to which these are always very liable.

There seems something mysterious behind the entire procedure adopted by the authorities in Quetta and blessed by the Government of India, under whose central charge Baluchistan is administered.

Within 6 days of the quake Government declare "stench renders excavation impossible"; In Monghyr for more than a week living men and women (one parrot also) were extricated from the debris and they survived. Is Quetta such a place as to give no hopes of live beings coming out even within 6 days?

Then there is the question of declaring Quetta "out of bounds" for the public.

The Government's arguments are absolutely unconvincing when they try to give reasons for their ban on the entry of even experienced and accredited relief workers like Acharya Kripalani and Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram into Quetta.

WILL CIVIL RULE BE RESTORED?

One more item needs mention here. Martial Law may be necessary for a day or two. But then, at best, curfew order must serve the purpose, and civil rule must supersede the emergency measures. Till then Quetta is "Sealed" to the public to whom Government's action in this connection is still a sealed book, though Government have tried to clear the 'misunderstanding' about what they mean by 'Quetta is sealed up.'

REFORMS IN JAIN COMMUNITY

JUBBULPORE, June 8.

Seth Poonam Chand Ranka, a prominent Congress worker of Nagpur, has agreed to preside over the session of the All-India Sanatan Jain Sabha, which meets at Damoh, on June 12 and 13.

Preparations for making the session a success, are nearing completion, and a large number of visitors and delegates from various parts of India, are expected to attend the session, in which several important resolutions relating to the introduction of reforms in the Jain Community of India will be moved and discussed.—United Press.

Alleged Coercion In Jubilee Fund Collections

Prosecute Those Speakers And Bring Facts To Light, Says Kidwai

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, General Secretary of the U. P. Congress Committee, has addressed the following letter to the Chief Secretary of the U. P. Government:—

"In April last allegations were made both from platform and in the press, that in flooded area of Gorakhpur district in U.P. people were being forced to subscribe to the Silver Jubilee Fund. These allegations were officially denied in a communique issued by the U.P. Government on May 1, 1935.

"This communique was placed before the Subject Committee of the Gorakhpur District Political Conference for consideration which, after considering the evidence in possession of the persons present adopted a resolution supporting the allegations made in the press and challenging the accuracy of the Government communique. This resolution was placed before the Conference by Pandit Suraj Bali Pandey and seconded by Pandit Ramdhari Pandey. These friends in their speeches narrated facts and gave figures proving that people were coerced to subscribe to the Silver Jubilee Fund.

ALLEGED COERCION.

"The report of these speeches must have been sent to the Government by the official reporters. We think that the matter should not be allowed to rest there. The two speakers and many others present in the Conference were confident that they had enough proof in their possession to convince an impartial tribunal that coercion was resorted to to raise funds.

"There are two ways of testing this proof, either by putting it before an inquiry committee or by taking it to a competent court. I know, in its present temper, the Government cannot be persuaded to appoint an impartial inquiry committee. I have therefore been asked by the Conference to request you to prosecute the two speakers for making false statements. This will give these friends an opportunity to put before the court, and through it before the public the facts that are in their possession."—United Press.

FIJI INDIANS PERTURBED

Proposed Change In Municipal Election System And Its Sequel

ETAWAH, June 7.

Mr. Prem Narain Arawal, General Secretary of the Indian Colonial Association, Ajit Mal, Etawah, has issued the following statement to the press:—

I have seen the report published in Indian Newspapers, regarding the namination of the members of the Municipal Councils in Fiji islands in substitution of the present election system. It has been tried to show in those reports which have, I believe, emerged from the Director of Information Bureau, that the proposed change in the system would be welcome. to Indian population and be useful to their interests. I take this opportunity to bring home to Indians that this is altogether a wrong view of the situation and that Indians never wanted it. I have facts and reports from Fiji of the demonstrations made. not only by the Indian population. but by Europeans, and Natives in the past. that go contrary to the news circulated here. I recall to our countrymen the petition that was signed by all the races of Fiji island. and submitted by them to the Secretary of State for Colonies in London, not to accept and sanction this change. Indians on their part expressed their satisfaction at the All-Fiji Indians Conference held last year on the 1st January with the present system. and supported the petition that was sent and referred to above.

CHANGE UNWELCOME TO INDIANS.

It is, therefore, wholly unwelcome to Indian. It may also be stated here that since the inauguration of this system the Municipality has worked more smoothly and satisfactorily. A cable from Fiji received in the office of the A.C.C. and published in certain newspapers also points out and supports my contention that Indians are perturbed over this change and have appealed to Indians to intervene and safeguard their community.

COMMON ELECTORAL FRANCHISE.

It is a well-known fact that Indians in Fiji are demanding common electoral franchise for the election of the Fiji Legislative Council, which the Government are ignoring altogether. On this point there is great dissatisfaction among Indian residents. They support their demand by bringing in the common roll election system which has succeeded in the two Municipal Councils. The Government are, therefore, anxious to abolish it so that the Indian point may be weakened for all times to come. The Government are afraid of the Indian majority that is at present not given to them, by virtue of their population, which is ten times that of Europeans who have six representatives while Indians have only three. This is the crux of the whole problem.—United Press.

POLICE EXCHANGE SHOTS WITH DACOITS

GWALIOR, June 8.

News of an open encounter, between a police party and a gang of notorious dacoits, who raided the house of a money-lender of village Itwah, in Gwalior State, and which resulted in the death of two dacoits and injuries to several police constables, has reached here.

From details available, it appears that the police on receipt of information to the effect that a gang of armed dacoits was to raid the house of a moneylender, arrived at the village, and placed men at all strategic points. Shortly after the dacoits arrived, and when about to start their operation, they were surprised by the police, who surrounded them from all sides. The dacoits opened fire on the police, who also returned fire, and shot two of the dacoits dead. The dacoits could not resist the fight much longer and retreated under cover of darkness, leaving behind a rifle and a large quantity of ammunition.—United Press.

Sports Jottings From Here And There

Tennis Hopes And Fears

(By J. C. Maitra)

Cricket

A CONTRADICTION WELCOMED.

The Indian cricket world must have heaved a sigh of relief at the news that Mahomed Nissar, the great Indian trundler, is quite safe and sound at Lahore. It appears that the Simla correspondent of the United Press was confused by a report from Quetta that a gentleman of that name had lost his life in the earthquake. Cricket-lovers all over the country were stunned by this piece of news. Some people, in their sorrow and desperation, went to the length of suggesting that the impending Australian visit should be postponed or cancelled, since there would be no bowlers in the country worthy of the mettle of the mighty tourists. However all's well that ends well. In this connection I may mention the lucky escape of Dhyanchand, the hockey wizard. If he had remained with his regiment at Quetta instead of joining the touring team to New Zealand who knows what might have happened to him!

Tennis

PERRY'S CROWNING GLORY.

The French Lawn Tennis championships brought Fred Perry, the crowning glory of his tennis career, in that he succeeded in capturing all the four great titles of the tennis world within the space of one year. Last year he began with the Australian Championship, then, went on to claim the Wimbledon and American crowns. In the history of tennis, he is the only player who has achieved this unique distinction. At the beginning of this year, he showed an amount of staleness which was not depressing to his supporters in Britain. During his tour in Australia, Jack Crawford, Vivian McGrath and Adrian Quist floored him again and again. But on his return to England, he exhibited a surprising recovery in winning the British Hard Court championship.

TILDEN'S PROPHECY BELIED.

In the French Championship, he was in a devastating form, so much so that he conceded only two sets in the whole tournament. His victory over Crawford in the semi-finals, in three straight sets (6-3; 8—6; 6—3) was indeed very creditable, though his display was not at all brilliant. But more wonderful was his success against G. Von Cramm the holder, in the final To the German Ace whom Bill Tilden spotted as the best player in the world, he conceded only the second set. The rest he collared at the expense of seven games in all (6—3; 3—6; 6—3; 6—1). Now that he has defeated his strongest rivals in a most convincing fashion, Perry may now look forward to another successful season with confidence.

FATE OF DAVIS CUP UNCERTAIN

It cannot be said however that the French championships tournament has assured the chances of England about the retention of the Davis Cup this year. Although "Bunny" Austin put up a great fight against Von Cramm in the penultimate round which ran into five sets (6—2, 5—7, 6—1, 5—7, 6—0) in favour of the German, he has not gained the stamina which is necessary for a protracted struggle. Consequently, he remains an uncertain quantity as before. And the British Doubles combination. Perry and Tuckey, went down to the Australian second pair McGrath and Turnbull, in the semi-finals, after a hectic fight lasting over fight sets. From this it is clear that their doubles pair is hardly likely to hold its own against stronger foes. Anyway, the contest promises to be as interesting as ever.

AUSTRALIAN MONOPOLY OF DOUBLES.

The Australians monopolised the Men's Doubles Final. As stated above McGrath and Turnbull accounted for Perry and Tucky in the semi-finals at 3-6, 6-3, 6-4, 4-6, 6-4, while Crawford and Quist defeated A. Martin Legeay and J. Lesueur at 6-4, 3-6, 12-10. The meeting of these two winning pairs resulted in a victory for the latter combination at 6-1, 6-4, 6-2.

England was similarly eliminated from the final of the Women's Singles. Margaret scriven, the last year's holder, was unfortunate in having a bad cold and a sore throat when she had to play Mme. R. Mathieu in the penultimate round. As might be expected she was beaten easily at 8-6, 6-1. Helen Jacobs was unlucky again in the French Championship She lost to Mme. Sperling in the semi-finals at 7-5, 6-3. The title for this went to the German girl who allowed but three games only in two sets her French opponent.

MME. SPERLING'S CREDITABLE SHOW.

While Mme. Sperling and Mlle. Adamoff registered a comfortable win against the British pair, Miss R. W. Hardwicke and Miss B. Yorke, at 6-2, 6-1 in the semi-finals of the Women's Doubles, Mme. Henrotin and Mrs. Andrus had to admit defeat at the hands of their senior pair, Peggy Scriven and Kay Stammers, at 14-12, 6-4. The latter, however, dismissed their final antagonists with commendable ease.

As will be seen, the Americans have been nowhere in the French championships. It is reported that Helen Wills-Moody, who was for several years invincible on the Tennis Court, after Suzanne Langlen turned professional, is now in England to stage a comeback." She will participate in the Wimbledon Tournament, if she finds her form in time. It remains to be seen if she can regain what she gave up four years ago.

Football

INDIAN LEAGUE'S CHARITY MATCH.

Before I conclude I should like to refer to the charity match which the Council of the Indian Football League has arranged to help the Quake-stricken people of Baluchistan. The Bombay City has put up their strongest eleven to fight the team selected by the League Council. I have no doubt that the engagement will be an interesting one and I hope that the sportsmen of this city, especially those who reside in the northern part of the city, will flock in their thousands this evening at 5-50 p.m. on the Bengal Club ground at Parel and see that the Mayor's Earthquake Relief Fund receives a substantial contribution from the sporting citizens of Bombay. The Mayor himself will be present on the ground to see how the sportsmen respond to his appeal for help.

The famous Indian fast bowler. Mahomed Nissar's rumoured demise at Quetta has been happily contradicted and he is safe and well at Lahore.

GOVT. BID TO RETAIN SPECIAL POWERS

Further Lease For Emergency Press Act?

(From Our Correspondent.)

SIMLA, June 7.

An official motion expressing the grief of India with the people of Baluchistan over the earthquake disaster will be first discussed and passed in the autumn session of the Assembly.

As regards the opening date of the session itself, there is still a good deal of uncertainty. First of all, Sir Abdur Rahim is not expected to return from England till about the last week of August.

Secondly, Government have not finally made up their mind on a special session in November in Delhi. They would much prefer the autumn session starting off a little earlier than September, and concluding it before the Pujah holidays. This is on the assumption that the Congress Party and other Opposition groups would give an attentive ear and be prepared to let the Government place on the statute book a comprehensive measure dealing with the Emergency Press Act and other laws which expire normally in the third week of December. But as it is believed that the Congress party would whip up the support of other parties and vote down the measure at an early stage, there is a possibility in that case of the Government submitting this legislation before the Assembly towards the close of the autumn session, and as soon as it is rejected, to proceed with certification thereof.

Government are convinced that they cannot do without this legislation from the date the present act expires in December. It will no doubt be a comprehensive measure incorporating the chief features of the various acts which it is intended to replace, but omitting those aspects which have either lost their force or to which there have been almost unanimous opposition.

There is yet another way the Congress Party might adopt. They might move for its circulation. This, the Government would stoutly resist with all their force, as they cannot agree to a clearly dilatory motion intended to defeat their object of continuing to be in possession of those powers, which the acts in question give.

Perhaps, the motion to refer the bill to a Select Committee for report by an early date might be considered by the Government with some favour, but will the Congress Party accept a motion which commits it and the House to the principle of the measure. Government feel convinced that the evils which the Acts in question are designed to meet are sure to raise their head when those powers, expire, and they are anxious to avoid Viceregal ordinances to cope with any situation.

NOVEMBER SESSION

For all these reasons the bill will be sought to be placed sometime before the end of the autumn session. Perhaps, party leaders would be consulted in the middle of September before the final decision is taken. But if for any reason, the normal autumn session itself is likely to be prolonged, then Government would be reluctantly prepared to summon the November session in Delhi, when the controversial bill might be pressed and fought out.

DOHAD RAILWAY OFFICERS FOR BOMBAY

Freelandgunj Gives Farewell Dinner On Eve Of Transfer

(From Our Correspondent)

DOHAD, June 6.

On the eve of the transfer of Mr. Ochhavlal Pandya, the popular Ry. Supervisor to Ratlam and Mr. Tapishanker, G. Loco Head Clerk, to Bombay a series of farewell meetings were held and addresses given

Messrs. Ochhavlal and Tapishanker were prominent public social workers of Freelandgunj and they had rendered unique services during Bhil Famine Relief. They were also instrumental in building the new Hindoo Temple, which, is kept open for Harijans also.

On June 3 the residents of Freelandgunj and Dohad entertained them to a farewell party when Dr. S. S. Banker, Medical Officer presided. Mr. Venkatram, Asst. Engineer, Mr Dhirajlal Lesai, G. B. Parikh, Municipal President, and others spoke eulogising the services of Messrs. Ochhavlal and Tapishanker.

The C.P. Government has placed on record its appreciation of the liberality shown by Seth Wallabdas Thakurdas Rathi of Teosa in making a donation of Rs. 5,500 to the District Council, Amraoti, as endowment fund for the Teosa Dispansary.

RISE OF 26 POINTS IN NEW YORK COTTON

Trade And Foreign Buying On Scarcity Of Contracts

SILVER UNCHANGED AND WHEAT QUIET

Holiday In London And Liverpool Markets

BOMBAY, June 8.

On Saturday, crossrates were a shade easier.

NEW YORK COTTON FIRM.

New York cotton opened easy but gradually firmed up on account of trade buying and short covering owing to the scarcity of contracts and hopes of favourable developments.

GOLD CLOSED AND SILVER UNCHANGED.

London gold was closed and silver was unchanged.

CHICAGO WHEAT QUIET.

Chicago wheat was quiet. All other commodity markets were closed.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE STEADY.

The New York Stock Exchange was steady.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(OCTOBER 1935)

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	.....	11.13
To-day's opening	.....	11.08
Difference	.....	—.05
To-day's closing	.....	11.39
Difference	.....	+.26

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1935.

Liverpool, June 8

The market was closed to-day.

BROACH EXPECTATION

New April-May ..... Rs. 214

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, June 8.

Cotton displayed decidedly improved feeling resulting in general activity owing to expectations of favourable developments Early in the session the market showed nervousness but soon after prices began to advance on fairly good buying by local and foreign interest with the scarcity of contracts exercising stimulating effect on the market

Trading in October opened at 11.08 i.e. 5 points lower than the previous closing, early the market hesitated but later general buying by local interests and trade ensued causing prices to rise steadily with October advancing to 11.16. Moreover the scarcity of contracts gave further impetus to buying which speedily brought the quotation to 11.28 and with renewed trade calling and covering October finally closed at 11.39 with a rise of 26 points.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 8.

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.62/11.61) 11.40/11.40
October (11.33/11.32) 11.08/11.07
December (11.36/11.36) 11.10/11.09

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 8.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.

American July (6.30) closed.
American October (6.02) closed.
Egyptian July (7.85) closed.
Egyptian October (7.85) closed.

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June, 8.

Silver opened steady at Rs. 77/13, 78/3 and 78/13. The market displayed some activity on speculative buying and covering but later the gain was lost on some liquidation and speculators selling influenced by quieter London cables Prices closed steady at Rs. 77/14, 78/4 and 78/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 35/3/3, 35/4/9 and 35/6/3 there was not much doing in the absence of speculative interest. At first prices improved on local buying but eventually the market gave way slightly due to the weakening tendency of franc. Prices closed steady at Rs. 35/3/3, 35/4/9 and 35/6/3.

Latest silver prices were ready Rs 78, Jeth delivery Rs. 78-8 and Ashad delivery Rs. 79-2.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 8.

Previous closing	.....	4.92 5/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.91 5/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.92 1/8

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 8.

Previous closing	.....	4.93 1/8
To-day's opening	.....	4.92 1/8
To-day's closing	.....	4.91 5/8
Difference	.....	—.1 1/2

FRANC RATE

London, June 8.

Previous closing	.....	74.54
To-day's opening	.....	74.31
To-day's closing	.....	74.34
Difference	.....	—.20

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 8.

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 4.92 1/2 but later fell to 4.92 1/8 subsequently further easing on the lack of support to 4.91 5/8.

Franc opened at 74.31 and then declined to 74.28 but thereafter the rate developed better tendency improving to 74.34.

LONDON SILVER

London, June 8.

The market closed quietly steady.

	Last price	To-day's price
Forward	32 11/16d.	32 11/16d
Spot	32 15/16d.	32 15/16d.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 8.

Gold per ounce (£7-1-9 1/2) closed.

DISCOUNTS

London, June 8.

3 months (5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 per cent to 5/8 per cent

4 months (9/16 to 5/8 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent.

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 5/8 to 11/16 per cent

CROSS RATES

London, June 8.

London on Bombay (1.6 1/8)	1.6 1/8
Paris on Bombay (5.70 1/4)	5.61 1/4
New York on Bombay (37.50)	37.25
Berlin on Bombay (0.93)	0.93 1/4
London on Milan (59.50)	59.50
London on Shanghai (1-8)	1-7 13/16
London on Kobe (1-2 1/8)	1-2 1/8

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8.

Broach July-August improved from Rs. 225-8 to Rs. 228-4 at night. The rate at 9-45 p.m. was Rs. 228-4 for July-August and New April-May changed hands at Rs 213-4 with New York closing futures 26 points up.

"THE FILM OF THE WEEK"

"The Gay Divorcee" shown at the Wellington.

SHORT LOANS EASILY OBTAINABLE

Good Recovery In Franc

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, June 8.

Money market:—

Though there was no means for the overabundance of supplies, short loans were fairly easily obtainable.

Discounts however remained firm and following the recent cooperation between intermarket houses and clearing banks, another step forward had been taken resulting in an improvement in week's treasury bill allotment.

Franc again made a good recovery to-day but British Control prevented any too rapid appreciation. The market was very quiet owing to holiday.

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 8.

The market was closed to-day.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 8.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.82 1/2. The market was quiet in the absence of outside enquiry and some commission house selling.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 8.

All markets were closed to-day.

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September Delivery.

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

Bombay, June, 8.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9 a.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	6	11	6
Rates at 3-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 5-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 6-30 p.m.	6	12	0
Rates at 8-30 p.m.	6	12	3
Rates at 10-30 p.m.	6	12	3

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 8.

General Motor (dol 30 7/8) dol 30 5/8

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 14 3/4) dol 15

U S Steel Common (dol 32 1/4) dol 32 1/8

U S Steel Preference (dol 85 1/2)

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 8.

3-30 p.m.

The Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Saxena Appeals To Lucknow To Make It A Success

LUCKNOW, June 7.

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M L.A., in the course of an appeal made by him to the people of this Province, regarding the next session of the Congress, states:—

"I am glad that, for the third time, Lucknow has been selected as the venue of the annual session of the Indian National Congress. While I am conscious of the great honour that has been conferred on our City. I am also alive to a still greater responsibility that has been cast on the citizens of Lucknow, and in particular, on the ongress workers.

LUCKNOW'S RESPONSIBILITY.

"Lucknow sessions of the Congress have been well-known for the hospitality accorded to the delegates, for the uniqueness of their arrangements, and also for the importance of deliberations and decisions. But since the last session of Lucknow in 1916, things have greatly changed. The Congress session of to-day practically means the building of a new city with all its modern facilities, conveniences thereby necessitating an initial expenditure of at least one lakh of rupees and the services of thousands of workers both men and women. True. under the Congress constitution, this great responsibility rests on the whole province; but the main brunt shall have to be borne by Lucknow. The work is going to be shortly started in right earnest and I trust every one of us will strive to make the session a great success.

"Co-operation and assistance in this great task shall be welcome from all quarters. and I have no doubt that, for the fair name of our City, its reputation and traditions. even those who at present do not happen to see eye to eye with the Congress will render all possible help."—United Press.

It is reported from Ellichpur that owing to alleged communal ill-feeling existing in the present majority party in the Committee, the Ellchpur Camp Municipality is contemplating closing of their High School, which was opened in 1914. on the supposed ground that the school provides instruction mostly to Maharashtrians.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.
Bombay, June 8

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 94/9/6
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 94/9/6
4 pe rcent 1960/70 Sett 107
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 107
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/8
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/8

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 106
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 117/8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 107/12
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 101/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH).

3 per cent 1941 101/2
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 106/12
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 112/12
5 per cent 1939/44 108/10
5 per cent 1940/43 109/14
5 per cent 1935 100/10
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/7
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 101/6

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)

4 per cent B P T 1974 102/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974 102
5 per cent M Deb 1959 114
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126
6 per cent K P T 1956 126
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 105/8

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, June 8

B C Rate T T D D 1/6 1/16

LONDON—
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 3/32 June-July
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 Aug-Oct.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/32 Nov-Jan.
Banks buying T T 1/6 5/32
Banks buying D D 1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 July

NEW YORK—
B C Rate T T 272 1/2
Banks selling T T 270 1/2
Banks buying T T 267

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 557
Banks buying D D 572

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 1/4

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 78 1/8
Banks buying T T 77 5/8

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 159 1/2

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 112

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.92 1/2 7th instant
Shanghai/London 1/7 7/8 8th instant
Japan/London 1/2 5/32 8th instant
London/Paris 74.54 7th instant
London/Belgium 28.81 3/8 7th instant
LondonSwitzerland 15.08 1/2 7th instant
London/Italy 59.92 7th instant
London/Berlin 12.18 7th instant
London/Stockholm 19.39 1/2 7th instant
London/New York 4.93 1/8 7th instant
London/Amsterdam 7.28 7th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady, dull.
Gold £7-0-7 6th instant £7-1-9 1/2 7th instant
Silver London Ready 32 1/2 6th instant 32 11/16 7th instant
Silver London Forward 32 3/4 6th instant 32 15/16 7th instant
Silver New York Ready 72 1/2 6th instant 72 1/2 7th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 6th instant 5/8 per cent 7th instant
London discounts 6 mos 5/8 per cent 6th instant 5/8 per cent 7th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 2 per cent
3 Mos. 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1/4 per cent
Tone: Steady.

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, June 8

All markets of Liverpool and London are closed to-day.

LONDON PRODUCE
London, June 7

Wheat Rozario Santa fe parcels
June sellers 23/9
Wheat Barletta Russo parcels
June sellers 23/9
South Australian parcels
June sellers 26/9

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 7

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
Amer Power and Light Com	4
Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A	23
Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P	19
Electric Bond Common	8
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd	51
Columbia Gas	7
American Tel and Tel	128
Western Union Telg	30 1/4
Radio Corporation	5
Chesapeake and Ohio	44
New York Central	16 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R R	10
Erie R R	8
Pennsylvania R R	21
Union Pacific R R	99
Great North Pfd	16
National Distillers	24
Hiram Walker	23
Amr Tobacco B	86
Canadian Pacific	10
Bethelehem Steel	25
United States Steel	32 1/4
American Smelting	22
Int Nickel of Canada	28 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	14 3/4
Kennecott Copper	18
Cerro de Pasco Copper	55
International Harvestor	39
Ford Motors of Canada A	25
General Motor	30 3/4
Packard Motor	4
General Electric	25
St. Oil of N J	49
Atlantic Refining	25
Socony	13 1/4
Plymouth Oil	9
American Radiator	13
Chast Bank	25 1/2
National City Bank	22 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	365
Celanese Corp of Amr	22
General Foods	35
National Dairy	15
Du Pont de Nemours	98
Guaranty Trust	25

Total business 3/4 million.
Narrow but firm market. Carloadings down 14300

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 7

Broach J/A opening 227 1/2; highest 228; lowest 226 3/4; closing 227 1/2
Broach A/M 1936 opening 210 1/4; highest 212 3/4; lowest 210; closing 212
Oomra July opening 205 1/4; highest 205 3/4; lowest 204 3/4; closing 205 1/4
Oomra D/J opening 188 1/2; highest 188 3/4; lowest 187 3/4; closing 188 1/4
Bengal July opening 140 3/4; highest 142; lowest 140 1/2; closing 141 1/2
Bengal D/J opening 135 3/4; highest 137; lowest 135 1/2; closing 136 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach J/A 1935 (30-6-35) Rs. 7
Tejimandi for Broach A/May 1936 (31-3-36) Rs. 32 1/2
Tejimandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-35) Rs. 6 1/2

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, June 7

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 85 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 96 1/2
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1954/59 105 3/4
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1948/53 108 1/4
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1950/55 112 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1958/68 116 1/2
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1942/47 115 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1936/38 105
6 per cent Indian Sterling Loan 1935/37 101 7/8
2 1/2 per cent British Consols 86 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion 107 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War Loan 105 3/4

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York, June 7

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, June 7

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25
C and F Calcutta per cwt
June/July nominal 6/9
C and F Bombay per cwt
June/July sellers 6/6
C and F Karachi per cwt
June/July sellers 6/6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, June 8

The local silver market was fairly steady and prices after opening at Rs. 78/2 advanced to Rs. 78/9 on scattered buying and covering. The undertone of the market was good. The gold market was quiet but steady with a limited business. Shanghai T T on London was quoted 1-7 7/8

Later on silver prices firmed up to Rs. 78/14 but again declined to Rs. 78/2 as London quotations were unchanged. The gold market was fairly active.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	77 14 0
Jeth delivery	78 2 0
Ashad delivery	78 12 0
Ready gold	34 4 9
Jeth delivery	35 5 0
Ashad delivery	35 6 3

MONTREAL SILVER PRICES

Montreal, June 7

July 72.65 plus 60
September 73.20 plus 60
December 73.90—20

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, June 7

Spot silver prices closed unchanged at 72 1/4 cents.

LONDON SILVER
London, June 7

Spot 32 11/16
Forward 32 15/16

GOLD MARKET
London, June 7

Gold Bars fine per oz £7-1-9 1/2

LONDON SILVER MARKET

"Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co. report:—The market at first responded to a steady enquiry from the Indian bazaars and speculators. Subsequently however there was a sharp setback, the market reflecting the unsettled conditions in the United States and Shanghai. With buyers showing reluctance, heavy offerings from China easily depressed the market. There was support from America at the decline and also from India and speculators and prices recovered."—Reuter.

NO EXPORTS OF GOLD

Bombay, June 8

This week there was no export of gold from Bombay. Banks were unable to buy in the local market as prices were above export parity owing to disturbed situation in France.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

East: Mostly cloudy showers
Central: Partly cloudy to cloudy
West: Partly cloudy to cloudy

HOLIDAY IN LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

Liverpool cotton market closed four p.m. seventh until ten a.m. eleventh and four p.m. thirteenth until ten a.m. seventeenth instant.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 6th June 9,152 bales
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934 2,236,724 bales
Receipts into Bombay same time last season 2,084,848 bales
Increase 151,876 bales

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES

Bombay New York—
Broach J/A 225/8 New York July 11.45 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8
Bombay New York:—
Broach A/M 1936 210 New York May 11.30 Rs. 45 at Cross Rate 4.92 5/8

SHARE BAZAR CLOSED

Bombay, June 8

The local share bazar was again closed to-day for forward business on account of settlement.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 8

Following a decline of 12 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened at Rs. 210 for Broach A/M delivery and improved to Rs. 210/8 while Broach J/A was quoted at Rs. 225/12. The market was dull with restricted business.

In the afternoon the local market was steady. Liverpool market being closed there was no influence. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

	Rs. a. p.
Broach J/A,	226 0 0
Broach A/M	211 0 0
Oomra July	204 4 0
Oomra D/J	188 0 0
Bengal July	141 4 0
Bengal D/J	135 12 0

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS
Bombay, June 8

Bengal Superfine	159
Bengal Fine	151
Bengal F G	144
Sindh-Punjab Fine	151
Sindh-Punjab F G	144
Wardha-Hingt	229
Nagpur/Savner	231
Pundhurna	216
Yeotmal	214
Arvi	214
Ellichpur	212
Berar	206/208
Khamgaon	208/210
Mulkapur	204/206
Khandesh	202/204
Jalna/Sailu	202/204
Burwah/Sanavad	206/208
Broach Fine	232/234
Punjab/American	266/271
Punjab/American mix	246/251
Cambodia	301/306
Compta Good	261/266
Kampala	356
Busoga	354
Jinja	346

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Bombay, June 8
Since 1st Sept

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	106	249,987
Central India	146	103,735
Barsi and Nagar	318	105,684
Hyderabad Gaorani	73	45,425
Berar	820	395,304
Central Provinces	10	92,493
Total Oomras	1,473	992,628
Dholera	1,307	172,788
N W Provinces	...	32,587
Rajputana	445	35,614
Sind-Punjab	1,041	304,706
Broach	...	130,953
Coompta and Dharwar	279	79,124
Westerns-Northerns	725	56,867
Cocoanada	...	205
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,146	66,265
Persian	...	2,476
American	...	64,577
Egyptian and African	3,589	307,228
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	711
Total	10,085	2,246,729

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY
1st Sept to 6th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,521	340,401
Japan and China	7,879	999,768
Coast Ports	21	26,140
Up-country by Rail	...	205,375
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	31,159
Total	9,421	1,602,843

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 7-6-35	4306000	7387000
Receipts yesterday 7-6-35	4000	7000
Exports to date 7-6-35	4517000	7015000
Stock at Ports 7-6-35	1576000	2767000
Stock at Interior Towns 7-6-35	268000	1295000
Stock at Liverpool 7-6-35	680000	1007000
Visible Supply 7-6-35	4115000	6059000
Quantity in sight 7-6-35	7874000	11682000
Quantity out of sight 7-6-35	9077000	12186000

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION.
Bombay, June 8.

Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 33/15; Lowest Rs. 33/11/6; Closing Rs. 33/13/6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery August Opening Rs. 42; Highest Rs. 42/7/6; Closing Rs. 42/5/6.
Cotton Seeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 24; Closing Rs. 23/12/6.

INJUSTICE TO NARSINGPUR

M.L.C. Resigns As Sequel To Abolition Of Combined Court

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NAGPUR, June 6.

Mr. Arjunlal, M.L.C., representing the Narsingpur District in the Central Provinces Legislative Council has sent a letter to H. E. the Governor, resigning his membership of the Council as a protest against the abolition of the Combined Court of the Additional District and sessions Judge and the Subordinate Judge, 1st Class, Narsinghpur.

He states that the action of the Government is causing discontent and resentment in the mind of the public and is bound to cause great hardship to the litigant public of the Narsingpur subdivision. The Government, Mr. Arjunlal points out, has denied even the bare justice in many matters.

As he finds that his remaining in the Council is not helpful to the public in redressing their just grievances, he feels it his duty to resign membership of the Legislative Council as a protest against the action of the Government in these matters.

It will be recalled that the late Mr. M. R. Dixit once resigned his membership of the Council as he felt offended at some ruling of the late Sir Gangadhar M. Chitnavis, President of the Council He, however again stood for the by-election and was returned.

The Berar Swarajist M.L.Cs. also had resigned their seats in a body and almost all of them were returned on the Responsivist ticket.

FIRE IN HIS STOMACH !

Jobless Muslim Arrested For Giving False Alarm

(From Our Own Correspondent)
NAGPUR, June 6.

The Khandwa Police had to tackle a curious alarm of fire in that town.

It is stated that one of the Muslim residents, on June 1, went to the Clock Tower and gave a fire alarm for about 15 minutes.

o the police and the citizens who gathered to enquire where fire had broken out, he pointed to his belly and said that on account of unemployment his stomach had caught fire. The Muslim has been arrested on a charge of giving a false fire alarm.

EDUCATION ON NATIONAL LINES

Sardar Patel Opens New School At Ahmedabad

AHMEDABAD, June 8.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, opened this morning, the National School in the buildng of the Gujarat Vidyapith, which was handed over by the Government, sometime ago.

Sardar Patel declared that the children of those farmers of Bardoli who were ruined during the Civil Disobedience Movement would be educated here on national lines and he hoped that this institution, where the seed of national education was being sown, would be a model institution of its kind.

Sardar Patel, who is sick is leaving for Surat to-night. He has been suffering from fever and jaundice and proposes to stay in some hospital either at Bombay or Ahmedabad after his visit to Surat.—A. P.

Mr. M L. Jayawant, a Nagpur labour leader, is expected to be released from the Raipur Jail about the 25th June.

What Is Reason For Ban On Quetta?

Those Advanced By Authorities Do Not Bear Examination

From A Military Correspondent

The nationalist press has practically unanimously criticised the decision of the authorities in Quetta to seal the city and to restrict the entry of private individuals, even for the purpose of giving relief to the maimed and suffering.

Not only Congress leaders and their voluntary organisations but the most trusted and titled public workers have been banned and the public anxiety at this secretive method seems quite natural.

Six different reasons have been given in justification for this action and it is necessary to see if they can stand the test of reason and common sense. The grounds for the order are (1) Grave risk of failure of water supply, (2) risk of interruption of communication, (3) danger of outbreak of series epidemic, (4) scarcity of food supply and absence of accommodation, (5) Transport shortage, (6) Danger of further shock.

In examining these reasons it is necessary to keep in mind the fact that Quetta is an important military station and that during these months there are a large number of troops stationed there and since it is not reported that the military have evacuated, it may be taken for granted that most of them if not all are still there.

The question naturally suggests itself, that, if there is water and food enough for these, if there is no danger of epidemic for them, if they have no fear of further shocks there is no valid reason for keeping out relief parties composed of a few hundred at the most.

There can certainly be no valid objection to keeping out comparatively the few people who have asked to go there for relief work.

If the authorities desire to continue the ban they will have to come out with more convincing reasons. In the meanwhile it may be stated that this is not the first time that Quetta has experienced an earthquake. Shock of a minor nature and earth tremors of small dimensions are quite a common experience The present quake cannot, of course, be compared to any of these but what strikes one is the fact of the appalling loss of life in comparison with which the Bihar disaster pales into insignificance although the latter was far more extensive.

. Danger Of Expiosions.

One of the reasons for this may be that Quetta is one of the three important military stations where there are what is known as "ammunition dumps" and that considerable areas surrounding the city are underlaid with ammunition which can be blown up in the event of an enemy capturing the city. Is it feared that some of this ammunition may blow up and is it possible that the heavy death-roll is due to such explosions having taken place at the time of the earthquake. Of course Government or the military authorities are not to blame for that for one does not take an earthquake of this type into calculation into daily life.

End Military Rule.

It is possible, however, that it is due to this reason that public workers of the type of Mr. Jamshed Mehta and others have been prevented from entering the city. It is to be hoped that the fear is baseless but there is no doubt that if fears of this nature are to be allayed the authorities must come out with an explanation and permit voluntary relief parties to enter the city.

It is also essential that the military rule in Quetta should come to an end and civil authority, which is always better fitted to control such a situation, should be reinstalled.

'QUAKE RENDERS 15,000 DESTITUTE

Restrictions Of Private Individuals Reduced

SIMLA, June 7.

Between 12 and 13 thousand are estimated to have been killed in the villages round about Quetta, according to official reports, and the total deathroll including Quetta is therefore probably in excess of 40,000.

The number of destitute refugees is estimated at not less than 15,000.

The restriction on railway movements of private individuals into Baluchistan will be further reducly. The refugees are supplied with food, medical aid and free tickets to their home. Those seriously injured are being sent to hospitals.

A temporary hospital has been opened at the railway station by the Medical College authorities. So far 13 persons have been sent to Balrampur Hospital.—A. P.

LORD MAYOR'S APPEAL

LONDON, June 7.

The Lord Mayor, broadcasting on behalf of the Quetta Fund, said that England never failed to extend her hand of friendship to those who needed her, and when the Viceroy appeals I am confident that England once again will not fail.

A telegram expressing Lord Willingdon's gratitude to the Lord Mayor was received at the Mansion House.—Reuter.

ed from June 8. The only restriction will be to Quetta where no private person will be admitted unless in possession of a pass. The issue of passes to Quetta is still restricted to those on official duty. Passengers to Chaman must move via Harnai, Sibi, where their cases will be enquired into If genuine they will be allowed to rebook to their destination.

Under the epidemic Diseases Act Government has authorised the railway administrations to restrict the issue of tickets to any station in Baluchistan as Quetta and its

(Continued on Page 8)

FOR VIOLATION OF CURFEW ORDER

Why Three Months Rigorous Imprisonment, Asks Sessions Judge

FARIDPUR, June 7.

Mr. S. K. Gupta, I C S., Sessions Judge, Faridpur, delivered judgment in the appeal preferred by Monoranjan Sil of Bilaskhan, P. S Palong, who was convicted by Babu N. M. Bardhan, Deputy Magistrate. Maderipur, under section 18 of the Bengal Suppression of Terrorist Outrages Act and sentenced to suffer rigorous imprisonment for three months for violating the curfew order by the District Magistrate.

The case against him was that he went outside his house at about 10 in the night and thus was guilty of violating the Curfew order. The defence was that he went out on that night with a burning lantern in his hand and with wooden sandals on and that he never went outside the limits of his homestead.

The trying Magistrate held that he went outside precincts of his house.

The Sessions Judge held under the evidence that though the accused was guilty under the circumstances in going only a few steps beyond the limits of his homestead he was only guilty of a technical offence and as such the sentence of three months was not at all proportionate and in his opinion a simple warning would have met the ends of justice in this case. The period of one month's imprisonment already undergone by the accused was more than enough in the case and accordingly he upheld the conviction but reduced the sentence to the period already undergone by the accused and ordered for his release.

The learned Sessions Judge also remarked that when for political considerations the ordinary rights of people are curtailed by legislations, the Magistrate in trying a case should act very cautiously and judiciously and take all circumstances into consideration.—United Press.

CITY FATHERS' STORMY MEETING

Vice-President Charges President With Delaying Grant For Quetta

LAHORE, June 8.

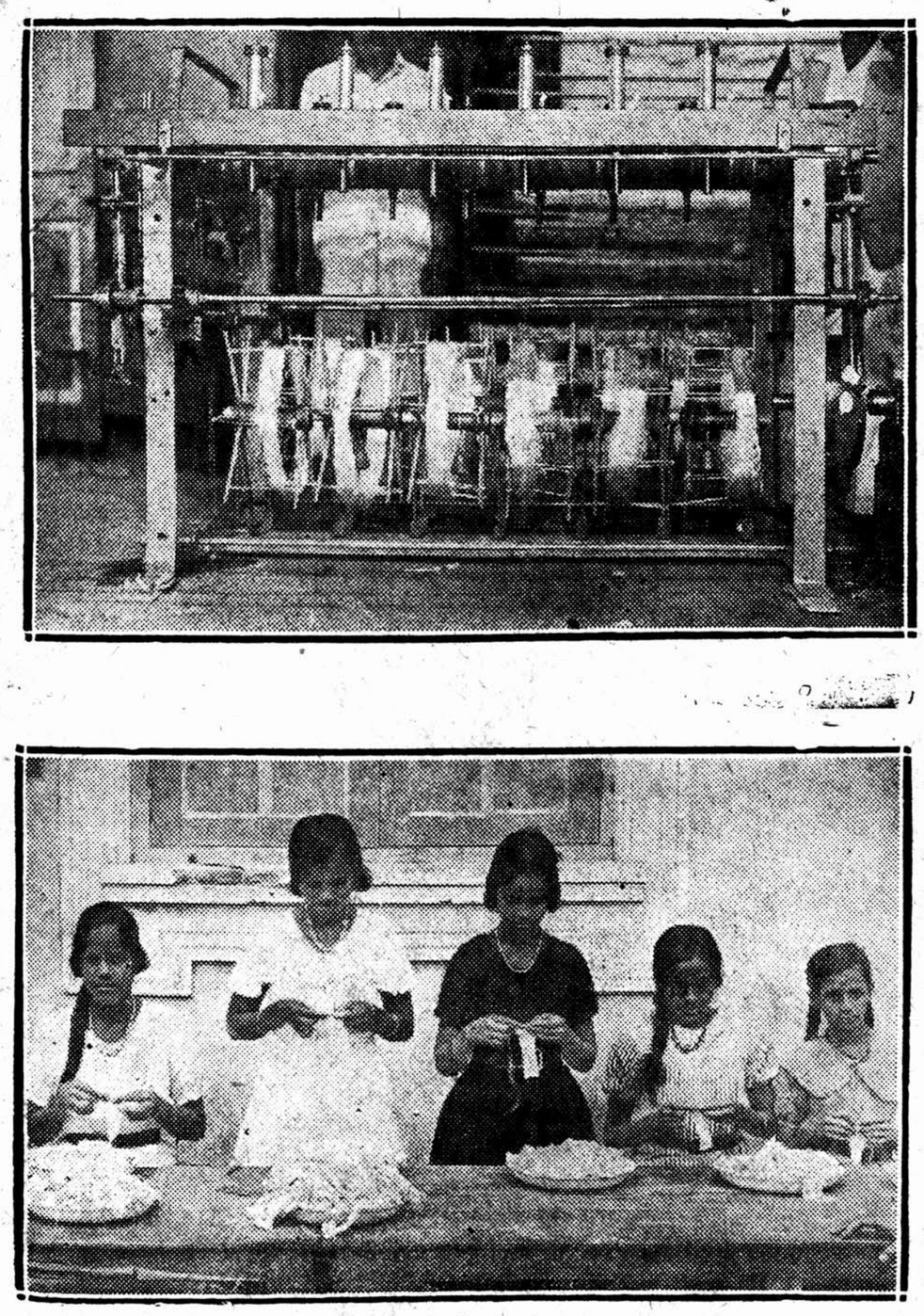
A stormy meeting of the Lahore Municipal Committee was held this morning in the Town Hall, when the senior Vice-President charged the President with delay on the latter's wanting to await the report of the Executive Officers on the condition of the Municipal Finances before agreeing to sanction a sum of Rs. 11,000 as contribution to Quetta relief.

While the whole House headed by the senior Vice-President insisted that the amount should be immediately sanctioned, the discussion was postponed till Monday, the President persisting on having further details from the Executive Officers.

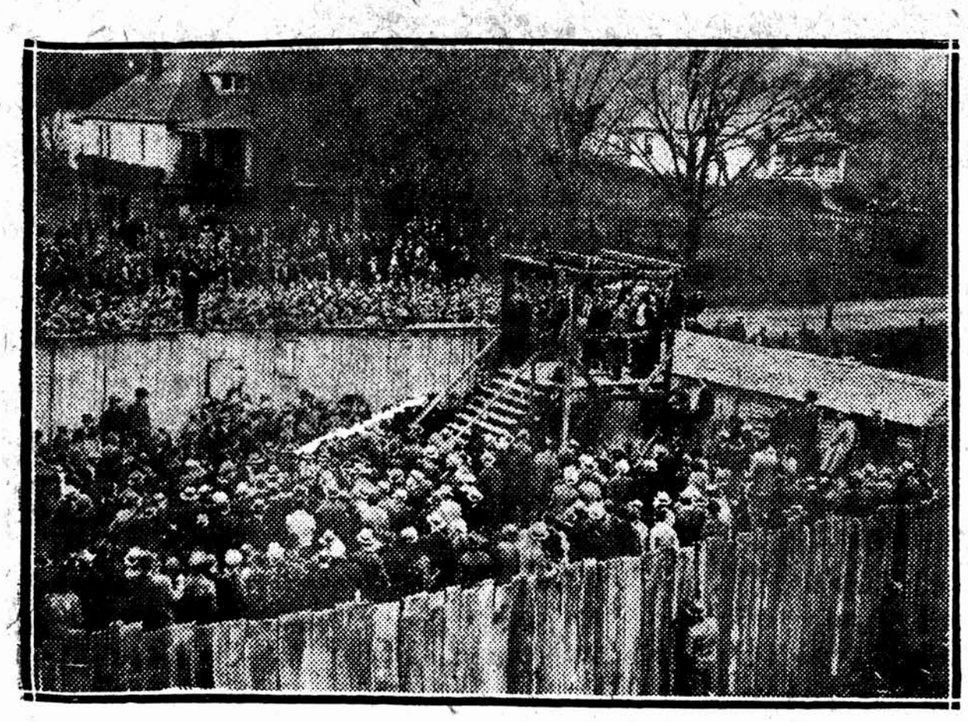
Earlier the meeting adjourned for 10 minutes as a mark of sympathy for the Quetta sufferers.—United Press.

Mr. A. N. Shah, District and Sessions Judge, Nagpur will take up the case of Prabhakar Kinkhede and Bhagkan Singh on charges of alleged rape and abetment on 17th June.

BOMBAY'S NEW SWADESHI INDUSTRY



The manufacture of gas mantles, of which several lakhs worth are being imported into this country every year, has recently been started in this city by the National Mantle Manufacturing Co., Bombay. The process of manufacture of these mantles in some of its stages is shown in the photos reproduced above.



American crowds viewing the hanging of William Beboe, a Negro, at Smithland, Ky. for an alleged attack on an American woman. Beboe made a fifty nine minute speech during which he readily admitted robbing three stores but denied the attack.

Emperor Haile Selassi of Abyssinia, who says he will defend his country to the last ditch against Italy, is seen walking to church with his gun over his shoulder as evidence of his determination.

Prize-winners in the Cattle-Show held at Karjat on the 25th and 26th ultimo.

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Sunday, June 9, 1935

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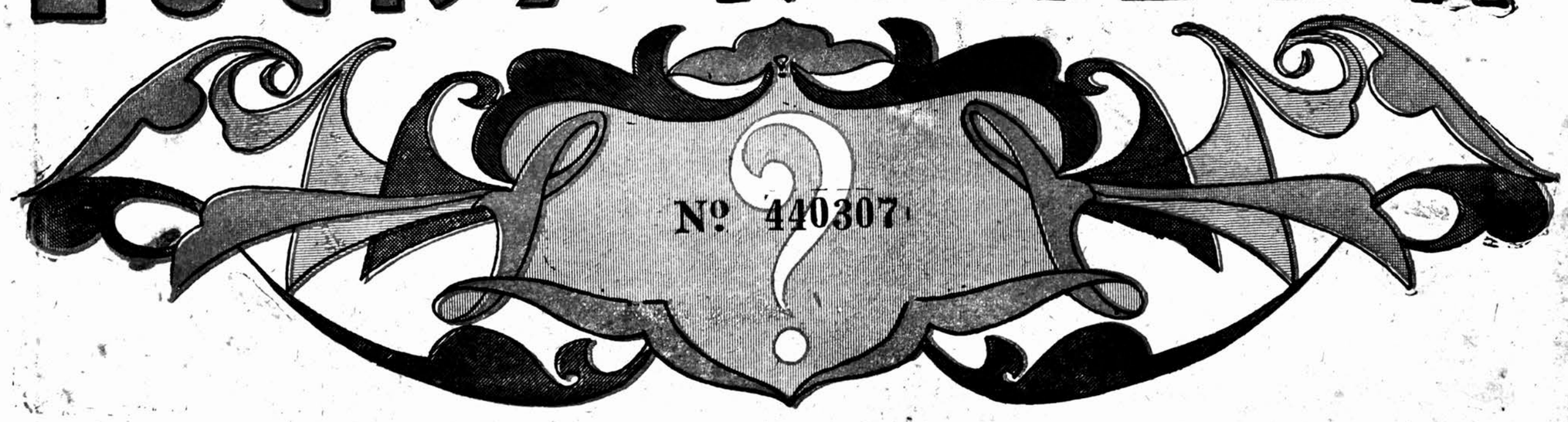

Sunday Chronicle

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